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"O, sing unto the Lord a new song."—PSALM xcviii.

THE

CELESTINA:

TAYLOR'S NEW SACRED MINSTREL.

A REPOSITORY OF CHURCH MUSIC,

ADAPTED TO EVERY VARIETY OF TASTE AND GRADE OF CAPACITY, FROM THE MILLION TO THE AMATEUR AND PROFESSOR.

BY VIRGIL CORYDON TAYLOR,

AUTHOR OF "THE GOLDEN LYRE," "THE CHIME," "CHORAL ANTHEMS," "THE CONCORDIA," ETC., ETC.

BOSTON:

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PREFACE.

THE CELESTINA is the beautiful name of a stop in the organ. Its correct pronunciation is—Cell-es-tee'nah. We employ it for our book, not because we pretend to offer an entirely new work in this instance,
but for the reason, that the additions and improvements made in the present revised edition of the Sacred
Minstrel; while they leave all the desirable features of the former work intact, justly require a new cognomen for their particular designation.

Ten years have now elapsed since the Minstrel was first brought before the public; and the fact, that, in numberless instances, Choirs throughout the country have retained its use until two and three sets of the work have been required, is an assurance that the associations it has inspired may still continue; while the novelties of the work in its present form, it is hoped, will superadd many incentives for its perpetuated use and esteem.

V. C. TAYLOR.

CHAPTER 1.

NOTES.

§ I. Notes are characters used to represent musical sounds.
Note (or Semibreve,) , Half Note (or Minim,), Quarter Note (or
Crotchet,) P, Eighth Note (or Quaver,) P, Sixteenth Note (or Semi-
quaver,) 2. Thirty-second Note (or Demisemiquaver.)
§ III. The relative value of notes is as follows. viz:
A Whole Note is equal in duration to
Two Halves
Four Quarters • • •
Eight Eighths one hook.
Sixteen Sixteenths.
Thirty-two
Thirty-2ds. hooks
Note. There are other notes, such as the Double Note or Breve ; and the Sixty-fourth ; but they are seldom used.

QUESTIONS.

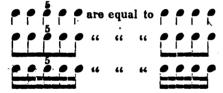
What characters are used to represent musical sounds?—How many kind of notes are commonly used?—Name them.—What is the relative value of notes?—What two notes are equal in length to a half note?—What four to two quarters?—What eight to four eighths?—What sixteen to eight sixteen the?—What note are eight sixteen the equal to?—What two notes are they equal to?—What four?—What note with two quarters will equal a whole note?—What two with four eighths will equal a whole note?—What four with sixteenths will equal a whole note?

CHAPTER II.

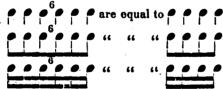
DOTTED NOTES AND OTHER CHARACTERS.

	ed after a note adds to it half of its original	l length.
Thus:	d, 🗢 is equal in length to a whole and half r	
	-	1018.9
A half note dotted	, 🏳 is equal to a half note and quarter.	PP
A quarter note,	• to a quarter and eighth.	
An eighth,	to an eighth and sixteenth, &c.	
three quarters to the	two dots placed after them, receive the actir original length, the first dot adding half, the second, a quarter. Thus:	
A whole note dotte quarter note.	ed twice equals in length a whole,	half and
A half note dotted	twice - • equals a half, quarter and eig	ghth, &c.
§ VI. The valua	tion of notes can be reduced, in the following	

NIII. The figure 5 placed over or under five notes of the same deaomination, reduces them to the time of four. Thus:



§ IX. The figure 6 in like manner reduces six notes of the same kind to the time of four. Thus:



** X. A Slur is used in vocal music to connect the notes sung to spee syllable. Eighth, Sixteenth and Thirty-second notes can be slurred by uniting their hooks. Thus:

QUESTIONS.

What is the effect of a dot placed after a note?—A whole note dotted receives the additional value of what note?—A half note, what?—A quarter, what?—An eighth, what?—Whet two dots are placed after a note, how much is the note lengthened?—A half note with two dots receives the addition of what two notes? A quarter, what two?—An eighth, what two A sixtenth, what two?—A thirty-second, what two !—The figure 3 placed over or under three notes of the same denomination reduces them to the valuation of how many of the same kind?—The figure 5 placed over five notes, reduces them to how many of the same kind?—The figure 6, to how many of the same kind?—What is the use of a Stur in vocal music?—How est eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes be sturred in vocal music?

CHAPTER III.

RESTS.

§ XI. All notes in music have characters which represent their lengtl or value, called Rests.

§ XII. Rests are denominated marks of Silence, and are called by the name of the notes which they represent: as Whole note rest; Help note rest; Quarter, &c.

Examples of the different Rests.

Whole note Rest, Half note Rest, Quarter note Eighth note Sixteenth not Rest. Rest. Rest.

Must be under a line. Must be above a line. Wing turns to the right. Wing turns to the left.

Thirty-second note Rest.

Three wings turned to the left.

§ XIII. Rests may be dotted the same as the notes which they represent.

Examples of Dotted Rests.

With one dot. With two dots

ELEMENT

F VOCAL MUSIC.

QUESTIONS.

What characters are used in place of notes, to represent their length?—What are rests denominated?—What name are they called after?—Give the names of the different rests.—Must a Whole note rest stand shows or below a line?—Where must a half note rest stand?—Which way does the wing of a quarter note rest turn: to the right or left?—Which way does the wing of an eighth note rest turn?—Which way do the wings of a sixteenth and thirty-second note rest turn?—Have the eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second note rests, the same number of wings that their corresponding notes have hooks?—May rests be dotted in the same manner as the notes which they represent?

CHAPTER IV.

THE STAFF, CLEFS, AND OTHER CHARACTERS.

- § XIV. Music is written on a character consisting of five lines and four spaces, called a Staff.
 - § XV. Each line and space of the staff is called a Degree.
- § XVI. When more degrees are required than are contained in the five lines, and four spaces of the staff, additional lines and spaces are used above or below the staff, called added lines and spaces.
- § XVII. The degrees of the staff are counted from the bottom, upwards; not from the top, downwards.

The Staff, with added Lines and Spaces.

Sec'd added line above	- Second space above.
First added line above	First space above.
Fifth line	Fourth space.
Fourth line	Third space.
Third line	Second space.
Second line	First space.
First line	First space below.
First added line below	Second space below.
Sec'd added line below	Decaut shace actom.

- § XVIII. There are characters used in music to distinguish the different parts which are performed together, called Cl. fs.
- § XIX. Two clefs, only, are in general use at the present time.

 These are the Treble or G clef, and the Bass or F clef.

N. B. In this work, the following character is used to designate the Tenor. It is used arbitrarily, without reference to location upon the staff, and denotes the application of the letters, the same as in the Treble claf.

- § XX. The Staff, besides the term Degree, which is applied to each line and space, is also named by the first seven letters of the Alphabet.
- § XXI. When the G clef is placed at the commencement of a staff, it fixes the letter E on the lower line. When the F clef is thus applied it fixes G upon the lower line.
- § XXII. The seven letters then apply to the staves respectively, as follows.

The letters applied to the Staves.

G Clef, Troble.

Tenor. g F Came as g F Came as g F Came as g F Clef, Troble.

§ XXIII. When added lines and spaces are required, the same letters continue on either above or below the staff, according to the order in which they apply within it.

The letters extended to added lines and spaces of the Staff.



§ XXIV. The following characters are called Bars: and are placed upon the staff for the purpose of making certain divisions of the notes.

Single Bar, Double Bar, or

§ XXV. The music contained between two bars upon the staff, is called a measure.

Nine quarter

/ Nine eight

- SXXVI. In Sacred Music, the Double Bar occurs at the end of a laine of poetry, and denotes what is termed a Strain.
- § XXVII. The Double Bar used in this form, is placed at the end of a staff and shows the close of a tune.
- § XXVIII. The Double Bar at the end of a strain, may or may not indicate the completion of a full measure; usually, it does not.

Note.—At a subsequent place, after the introduction of Time, it will be illustrated, when the double bar denotes the end of a measure.

QUESTIONS.

What is the name of the character upon which music is written 1-How many lines are there in the staff?--How many spaces ?-- What is each line and space called ?-- When more degrees then the five lines and four spaces are wanted either above or below the staff, what are used ?-In counting the degrees of the staff, where do you begin?-Is it correct to count from the top downwards?—What are the names of the characters used in music to distinguish the different arts which are performed together?—How many Clefs are there in common use?—What other Clef is used in this work besides the Treble and Bass Clefs? — What is used besides the term Degrees, to name the lines and spaces of the staff? — When the G clef is used, what letter is applied to the lower line of the staff?—When the F clef is used, what letter is placed there? w do the letters apply to the Treble staff?—How to the Bass?—On what degree of the Treble staff is A ?-Does the Alphabet apply in regular order from the second space upwards ?-Does is from the first space of the Base staff upwards?—When added lines and spaces are required to the staff, are more letters than the seven used, or are these repeated ! — If you commence with my letter upon the staff counting it as one, either up or down, will the same occur again at every eighth one? - For what purpose are Bars placed upon the staff? - What is the music fled contained between two bars?—In Sacred music, what does the Double bar denote at the al of a line of poetry ?—Does the double bar at the end of a strain show the completion of a

CHAPTER V.

RHYTHM.

EXIX. Musical Sounds may be long or short; and this distinction a department called Rhythm, or Time.

Time is represented by the use of Figures, in the form of the stions. The upper figure, or Numerator showing the number of parts the ineasure; and the lower figure, or Denominator, what parameter receives a beat or count.

XXXI. The figures 3 2 4 4 3 3 3 5 8 9 8 1,3 &c. can all

to it. So that the figures 2—2, or 3—2, denote no slower movement than 2—4, or 3—4, except as they relate to each other.

Primitive form of some of the common varieties of measure.

Six quarter "4"

Six quarter "4"

Six quarter "4"

Six quarter "4"

When fast, Down and up.

Six eight "6"

When fast, Down and up.

§ XXXII. Notes have only a relative, and no positive or given length

Hence it is impossible to determine the movement of a piece of music merely by observing the kind of notes it is written in. This can only be

ascertained by the signification of certain Rhythmical directions affixed

OF VOCAL MUSIC.

Norn.—It will be observed that instead of the lower figure being used to designate the beat note in this work, the Note which the figure represents is employed. Also in regard to compound time: as 6-8 or 6-4 time is always beat the same as 2-4, consequently, in accordance with the rule that "the upper figure always shows the number of beats to a measure, and the lower, the kind of a note that receives one beat," the above numerical expressions are incorrect, and in their place, these forms of time should be used; viz., which signify that Two dotted half or quarter notes, or their equivalents, fill a

Manner of expressing the forms of time employed in this work.

Two Quarter	Compound Common—Two Quarter Dotted,
Two Half	Compound Common—Two Half Dotted
Four Quarter	Compound Triple—Three Quarter Dotted,
Four Half	·

QUESTIONS.

What is that department called in music which treats upon the length of sounds !-What characters represent time!-What does the upper figure, or Numerator show!-What the lower, or Denominator !- Name the figures which represent some of the varieties of time.—Have notes any certain, or given length!—How can we judge of the movement of a piece of music !- Do the figures 3-2 or 2-2, denote any faster movement than 8-4 or 2-4?-What is the manner of beating or counting Two-half and Two-quarter time? -What of Four-half and Four-quarter time f-Three-half and Three-quarter time -Sixquarter and Six-eight time when fast !- Nine-quarter and Nine-eight when fast !- What is used in place of the lower figure or Denominator to represent the primitive note?

CHAPTER VI. MELODY.

- 5 XXXIV. Musical sounds may be high or low, from which distinction a Second department is formed relative to the pitch of sounds called Melody.
- 5 XXXV. There are Seven Primary Sounds, from which all music is derived. By the addition of the Eighth, a series of sounds is formed they can be depressed a half tone by a Flat b, and when raised or

called The Scale: each sound in which is made at a given distance 1 one to another, in a certain definite and fixed relation.

- & XXXVI. The distance from one sound to another in ascending descending the scale, is called an Interval.
- & XXXVII. There are two scales used in music, one is called (Diatonic) Major Scale; the other, the Minor Scale. The former is one under present consideration.
- & XXXVIII. The Scale can be sung to Syllables, Numerals, or letters of the Staff upon which it may be written.
- § XXXIX. The order in which the Intervals occur in the Major S is as follows, viz: From 1 to 2 is a tone. From 2 to 3 is a tone. F 3 to 4 is a half tone. From 4 to 5 is a tone. From 6 to 7 is a t From 7 to 8 is a half tone, making five tones and two half tones.
 - XL. The Scale applied to the Staff, first commences on C.

Application of the Scale to the Staff.

Ascending Series. Descending Series. Mi Re Dο Dο 801 PronouncedDoe Mee Sole See Doe Doe See Sole Ray Numerals. 1 6 7 B 8 C 8 C 6 C Letters.

Note. - The practice of pronouncing the Syllables Fs and La, Fah and Lah, is not recommended. It will appear evident from experiment, that if the first three, fifth and se syllables are pronounced strictly in the manner implied by the directions generally give Doe for (Do.) Roy for (Re. &c.;) that Fa and La pronounced Fah and Lah will neces duce a different quality of tone from that of the other syllables. The former will be fu mellow, the latter harsh and shrill; the tendency of which is to produce a corresponding st pronunciation to words of similar character in singing.

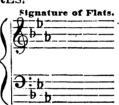
§ XLI. Each of the sounds which form the scale can be raised a tone above their natural place by the use of what is called a Sharp

pressed in this manner, they can be restored to their original pitch by the || use of a Natural A.

\$ XLII. Flats and Sharps when placed on the staff at the commencement of a piece of music, form what is called the Signature of the piece. All the notes which then occur upon the letters occupied by the Signature. are effected by it throughout the piece.

SIGNATURES.





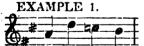
§ XLIH. Flats and Sharps placed before notes in a tune are called Accidentals; they then effect all the notes on the letters with themselves m the measure where they occur, unless contradicted by a natural.

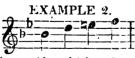
ACCIDENTALS.





EXLIV. Naturals, (as well as Flats and Sharps,) become accidentals then introduced into music written in either flat or sharp Signatures. Thus.





In Example 1, the natural (or accidental,) has the effect of depresses a note made sharp by the Signature; and in Exam-

§ XLVI. Accidentals extend their influence into the next measure when the first note in it is on the letter with the one made flat or sharp in the one preceding.



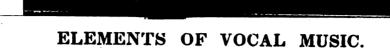
QUESTIONS.

What is that department in music called which treats upon the pitch of sounds ?--How many primary sounds are there ? - From what is all music derived ?-What is formed by adding the Eighth to these sounds !—What is the distance from one sound to another in the scale called !— How many scales are there used in music !-What is the name of the one which we are now considering !-To what can the scale be sung !-What is the order in which the intervals occur in the Major Scale !—Making how many tones and half tones !—Between what syllables do the half tones occur in the scale ?—On what letter does the scale commence when first applied to the staff?-What character is used to raise the pitch of a sound?-What to depress it?-What to restore a sound to its original pitch which has been made flat or sharp? - What is the name given to flats and sharps placed upon the staff at the commencement of a piece of music?—Do flats or sharps which form the Signature of a piece, effect the notes placed upon the letters with themselves through it?—What are flats and sharps called that are placed before notes in 2 tune? How far does the influence of an Accidental extend?—When do Naturals become Accidentals?— How can a natural used as an accidental, produce the effect of a flat ?—How of a sharp -When do accidentals extend their influence into the next measure?

CHAPTER VII.

THE SIGNATURES, SHOWING THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SCALES

- § XLVII. It has been shown (Chapter 6, § xL,) that the Major scale first commences upon C; it can also begin upon any other letter of the Staff; and its structure is always the same, whatever be its location-Between 3 and 4, 7 and 8, there will always be half tones, and between the other numerals, whole tones.
- § XLVIII. The Syllable Do is the first of the Major Scale; and La the Minor Scale.
- § XLIX. The fundamental note from which the parts in a piece of the effect of a sharp, as it raises a note made flat by the music derive their relation as respects pitch, is called the Tonic, or Key-Note: and this in the Major Mode is always Do, in the Minor La. Hence



the expressions, Do on C, Do on G;—La on A, La on E, &c., mean the Key of C Major—G Major—the Key of A Minor, and E Minor, &c.

- § L. It must be understood, that in order to change the place of the scales upon the Staff, the Signature also must be changed; as no two Signatures can belong to one single Scale or Key alone.
- § LI. The following illustrations will show what Keys belong to the different signatures.

SHARP SIGNATURES.

Natural Signature (without flat or sharp.) Do on C, La on A.

Signature of one Sharp (F,) Do on G, La on E,

" " two Sharps, (F&C,) " " D, " " B,

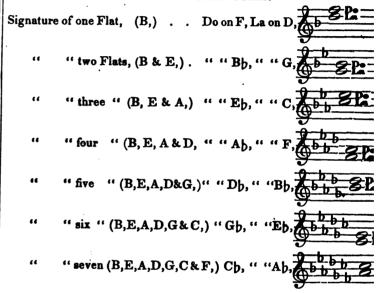
" " three " (F, C&G,) " " A, " " F#,

" four " (F, C, G, D, E) " " B, " " G#,

" seven (F, C, G, D, A, E&B,) C#," " A#,

" seven (F, C, G, D, A, E&B,) C#," " A#,

FLAT SIGNATURES.



Note.—Many of the Signatures in the foregoing examples are dispensed with in Sacred M and others substituted; Thus, the natural signature takes the place of seven flats or an Two flats generally the place of five sharps; and two sharps the place of five flats, &c. Signatures are extended here beyond those in common use, for the purpose of carrying on series through all the different keys.

Note.—The following Disgrams will illustrate the relation of the Sharp and Flat Scales show also more clearly the manner of transposition.

\$\(\text{LII.} \] In noticing the different letters of the staff upon which Major and Minor keys (Do and La,) are placed in the foregoing example of the sharp and flat Signatures, it is necessary that some name be used to denote the meaning of such changes. Hence the moving of the section one letter to another upon the staff is called Transposition.

Transposition of the Scale by Sharps.

DIAGRAM No. 1.

State of C.	Scale of G. 1	Scale of D.	Scale of A.	Scale of E.	Scale of B.	Scale of F#1	Scale of C#.
d	Bee 5 below)	(See 8 below)	(See i below)	(See7 below)	(See3 below)	(See 6 below)	" 1
	. 1	C-7	C#-3Mi	U4-6-1.4-	U2-Re	U5501 -	C#8Do
C-8-Do-C	-4-Fa						B#781
₽-78\-, B	3-Mi	B-6-La-	B2Re	B5Sol	B-1-Do-8-Do	B-4-Fa-	
					A#78i	A#3Mi	A#6La
A-6-Le-A	1—2—Re—	A-5-801	A-1-Do-8-Do	A1-B			
			G :78i	G#3MI	G#6La	G#-2-Re-	G =-5Bol
0 - BOI G	1-1-DO-8-DO	G-4-Fa-			1		l
7-4-Fa	7-7-151-	F#-3	F46La	F#-2-Re-	F#5Bol	F#-IDo-8Do	F8-4F8
						E#78i	E2-3-MI
	5-0-La-	FXK0	E-5-Sol	R-1-DO-R-DO	E-4-Fa-		- 4
	ایمی	D-1-Do-8-Do		D#7S1	υ ₄ 8Μί	D#-6 La	D=-3K9
				C 14	O.H.	O.M.	C#-1Do
CLEDO	·	U#	C#	U#	U#	C#	C#-1D0)

Note. — The learner should compare the scales in the diagrams above and below one with smother in the following manner, viz: Find 1 (or Do.) then look through all the intervals and me if between 3 and 4—7 and 8 there are half tones the same as in the Scale of C (first to the late) If so, it will prove what is stated respecting them in Chap. 7, § 47.

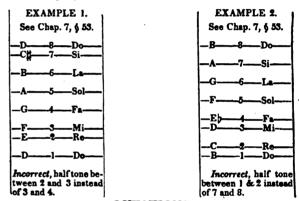
Transposition of the Scale by Flats.

DIAGRAM No. 2.

-de-e4C: 1	Scale of F	Manh of Rh	Scale of Ph.	Scale of Ah	Idaala aetih i	Scale of Gh.	manua accibi.
	(See 6 below)	(See 3 below)	(See 7 below)	(See 4 below)	(Ree8 below)	(See 5 below)	SCRIE OF CU.
-	C-6-801-	C-2-Re-	C-6-La-	℃3Mi	C7-8i		11
-	BD-4-Fa-	RELIDER DO	B2-5-801-	Rti-2 -R	#b_6_1 =	C -4- Fa- Bb-8-Mi-	Cr=8Dn-
-6-ta-	A-3-MI-	A-7-8i-					
200			Ab-4-Pa-	Ab IDo-8 Do		Ab-2-Re-	
		G0La	G -3	G751	Oh A Po	Gb-1Do 8Do	Gh_5_801
-25	F-1-Do-8-Do	F5Sol	F2- Ro	F6-La-	F-3-Mi-	P7-81-	G0-3-801
						Eb-6-La-	
أنوحنا	D-4-1	D-9-M	E: 1 Do-8-Do	ED5801-	ED-2-Re-	ED-6-La-	ED 3-Mi-
			D=1=0 ===	Dh-4-Fa-	Dhl Da-8-Do	Db-5-Soi-	Db 2-Re-
-E-De	C	lc	c	'C	lo	-	
-						·Ch	Cb 1-Do-l

chility in transposing the Scale by Sharps, the syllable Do is always letter above the last sharp; if the signature is but one sharp, the same above that. In transposing by Flats, Do is a fifth above or a state the last flat; if there is but one flat, it is a fifth above or a same state.

Note.—The question arises with the learner often, whether it is necessary in transposing the scale by sharps, to sharp F first, and so on according to the order of sharping by fifths upwards, and flatting by fifths downwards; or whether it is arbitrary as in the case of using five lines instead of any other number for the staff in music;—To this, it is replied, that the order observed in flatting and sharping the scale, is fixed and unalterable; and were any other manner adopted in doing it, the given form of the scale would be changed; thus, instead of the half tones coming between 3 and 4, 7 and 8, they would come between other intervals which would be incorrect. The following examples of incorrect flatting and sharping in the transposition of the scale, will illustrate this point.



QUESTIONS.

Can the Major scale commence upon any other letter than C? Is the form of the scale always the same? What syllable is the first of the major scale? What of the minor? What is the Tonic or Key-note in music? What syllable applies to it in the minor? What is the minor? What do the expressions Do on C, Do on G, La on A, La on E, &c. otherwise mean? In changing the place of the scale upon the staff, must the Signature also change? Are there any flats or sharps belonging to the natural signature? Where are the syllables Do and La in the natural signature? Where in one Sharp? In two sharps? In three? Four? Five? Six? Seven? Do on C and La on A require what signature? Do on G and La on E what? Do on A and La on F what? Do on E and La on C what? Do on B and La on B what? &c. Where are Do and La in the signature of one flat? Of two flats? Three? Four? Five? Six? Seven? Do on F and La on D require what signature? Do on Bp and La on G what? Do on Ep and La on C what? Do on Ap and La on F what? Do on Cp and La on D what? Do on Cp and La on D what? Do on Cp and La on D what? When the scale is moved about from one letter to another on the staff, what is it called? In Diagram No. 1, Chapter?, what siagle letter in the scale of G differs from the same in the scale of C? What two in the scale of D differ from the same in the scale of C? Are all the other letters the same in the scale of D back to the they stand in the scale of D back to the

Mezzo Piano, . .

Mezzo Forte. . . .

scale of C, and ascertain.) What syllable is G in the scale of C? What syllable is it in the scale of G: Is the sound the same in both scales? (Ans. It is.) How many scales does the letter B pass through before it is sharped! Is it the last letter sharped! What syllable applies to the letter B in the scale of C? What syllable is it in the scale of G! What in the scale of D? In the scale of A? Scale of E? Scale of B! Scale of Fig. 1 Scale of Cip. 1 scale of Cip. 2 scale of Cip. 3 scale of Cip. 4 scale of Cip. 4 scale of Cip. 4 scale of Cip. 5 scale of Cip. 5 scale of Cip. 5 scale of Cip. 6 scale o across to BB, do they show that BB and C are of the same pitch? (Notice the same of F and El sharp below.) (Teacher make the same explanations upon the transposition by flats, Diagram No. 2, that have been made in general upon the foregoing by sharps.) In transposing the scale by sharps how far above the last sharp is Do! If there is but one sharp, how far above that is it?—In transposing by flats, how far above or below the last flat is the syllable Do?— How is it in the case of one flat ?-(See Note.)-In transposing the scale by sharps, is it necessary to sharp F first?—Can the order which is observed in sharping by fifths upwards; and flatting by fifths downwards be changed ?-What effect would it have upon the half tones in the scale, if any other manner were adopted ?—Is this illustrated in Examples 1 and 2 at the close of Chapter 7?-In the first example given here of incorrect sharping, the first half tone comes between 2 and 3, which is wrong-where should it come !-In example 2, one flat upon E, the first half tone comes between 1 and ?-where should it come?

CHAPTER VIII.

DYNAMICS.

- § LIV. The properties of sound which are classed under the heads of Rhythm and Melody, have already been noticed in Chapters 5 and 6; a third department exists relative to the force of sounds, which is the last to be considered, called Dynamics.
- § LV. In rhetoric, a monotone corresponds to one in singing, beginning, continuing and ending with a uniform degree of power, called an Organ Tone.
- § LVI. A Crescendo tone commences soft, and increases, marked thus: ______ or Cres.
- § LVII. A Diminuendo tone commences loud, and decreases,—marked thus: _____ or Dim.
- § LVIII. A Swell tone combines the Crescendo and Diminuendo,—marked
- § LIX. A Pressure tone is an abrupt crescendo or swell, marked | note rest would be employed for the purpose.

 \S LX. A Forzando or Explosive tone is struck loud, and sudded diminished,—marked fz, or >

Rather Sof

Rather Lo

Classification of Voices.

- § LXI. The compass of the voice is classed as follows, viz: Lov Male voices, Bass. Highest Male voices, Tenor. Lowest Female ces, Alto or Second Treble. Highest Female voices, Soprano or Tra
- § LXII. Female voices, whether Treble or Atto, are pitched or ke an Eighth or Octave above male voices.
- § LXIII. Boys' voices are in unison with female voices, and adapted to singing Alto previous to changing.

NOTE—With respect to the pitch of voices, it is not uncommon for those who have not attention to the subject, to im urine the Male and Female voice in unison. Thus, if a TI and Tenor voice were to sound a note upon C, third space in the Treble staff, as a uniwhile both sounds would appear to be in unison, the Tenor would be an Octave below; the respective pitch of both voices in endeavoring to sound what might be supposed a universe to the supposed a universe to the supposed and the supposed as the treble voice.

would in reality, if expressed upon the Treble staff, appear thus: when, if the Twere to raise his voice so high as to sound C, third space, it would be liable to be sidered an Octave above, instead of a unison.

Musical Characters Explained.

§ LXIV. A Whole note Rest is used to denote a silent measure in varieties of time; thus: if in 2-4 time, where the value of only a lander fills the measure, a measure were to be marked silent, the wante note rest would be employed for the purpose.

§ LXV. It has been remarked (Chapter 4, § xxvIII,) that a Double Bar, "may or may not denote the completion of a measure." A Double bar shows the end of a measure, when the value of time between it and the preceding Single bar makes the measure full.

Measure full at Double Bar. Measure not full at Double Bar.

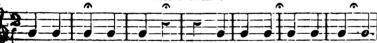
nly

LXVI. In the second example above, the measure extends from ene single bar to the other, past the double bar.

LXVII. It is allowable in Sacred music, to make a suspension of the time at the note preceding a double bar, longer or shorter, according the the will of the performer.

LXVIII. A Pause, or Hold, a may be placed over notes, rests, bes, or any part of a measure, and denote a suspension of the time as as the taste of the performer may dictate.

EXAMPLE.



FE. —The performer cannot be too careful when suspending the time in a piece of music, me it promptly upon commencing again. And again, with respect to Rests; a note octhing before a rest is quite too frequently prolonged, sufficient to embrace the time of the so, the latter receives its allotted duration in perhaps the real time which belongs to the ling beat: a piece of music commenced in ever so accurate a movement, cannot long ed in this manner with anything like uniformity or correctness of time.

LXIX. When a part of a tune is designed to be sung twice, the word (signifying twice,) is sometimes placed over it underneath a curved or slur, thus:

A more common way of designating a repeat, however, is by of dots.

EXAMPLE.



§ LXXI. When dots are placed immediately to the right of a bar or double bar, they are passed by, and others will be found to the left of a bar, which will require a return to those of the foregoing upon the right, which are previously passed over. (See foregoing Ex.)

& LXXII. Da Capo, or D. C., are Italian words which are placed at the close of a tune, and signify a return to the commencement, and end at the first double bar, or at the word fine.

§ LXXIII. The words Ad Libitum, or Ad Lib, occur in music often. and denote that the music over which their influence extends, is to be performed without respect to any given movement, or at pleasure. The term is contradicted by the introduction of the words Tempo Primo, or A Tempo, which signify, in the original time.

Note. - All musical terms which effect the Rhythm of a piece, such as Largo, Allegro, Rallentando, Accelerando, &c., which are introduced after a given movement has been announced, to produce a temporary change of time, are contradicted by the term Tempo Primo, of A Tempo.

QUESTIONS.

What is that department called in music which relates to the force of sounds ?--What kind of a tone is that produced by the voice which is called an Organ tone?—What is a Crescendo? A Diminuendo?—A Swell?—A Pressure tone?—A Forzando or Explosive tone?—What does Piano, or P, imply ?—Pianissimo, or PP ?—Forte, or F?—Fortissimo, or FF ?—Mezzo, or M?— Mezzo Piano, or MP?-Mezzo Forte, or MF?-What are the names applied to the different classes of voices?—How do the Male and Female voice compare in respect to pitch?—What are Boys' voices in unison with, previous to changing ?-What part are they adapted to sing? What is used to mark silent measures in all varieties of time?-When does a double bar denote the completion of a measure?—When a double bar does not show the completion of a measure how far does the measure extend beyond the double bar ?- In singing Sacred music. what is allowed at the note preceding a double bar 1-What is a pause or hold?- What does the word Bis mean in music?—What is a more common method of designating a repeat?— What do the words Da Capo mean !- What does Ad Libitum mean ?- What term is used to contradict it? (See Note.) What term contradicts all others in music, which are placed in a tune to produce a temporary change of movement?

CHAPTER IX.

Minor Scale.

§ LXXIV. The Diatonic Major Scale, whatever letter it commences upon, has what is termed, its Relative Minor Scale, which commences upon La, three intervals (or a tone and a half) below Do, the first of the Major Scale.





§ LXXV. In ascending the Minor Scale, the sixth and seventh intervals (Fa and Sol) are made sharp; in descending, they are sung as in the Major Scale.

Example of the Minor Scale, Natural Signature.

Ascending Series.

Descending Series.

Descending Series.

- § LXXVI. The five tones in the Diatonic Major Scale can be divided into half tones, which, with the addition of the two half tones between the 3d and 4th, 7th and 8th, make a scale of thirteen sounds, consisting of twelve intervals, called the *Chromatic Scale*.
- § LXXVII. The intermediate intervals formed by the division of the whole tones in the Diatonic Scale, can be represented in the Chromatic Scale on the same letters of the staff where the notes are placed representing the original tone before it is divided.
- § LXXVIII. The division of tones forming the Chromatic Scale in its upward series, is made by Sharps; and downwards by Flats; and all the letters made sharp or flat derive their names from the letters on which they stand. Thus: a note sharped on C, would be called C# (C sharp,) or one flatted on D, would be called Db (D flat,) &c.
- LXXIX. Sharps are said to resolve upwards, and Flats downwards; hence it is important in singing the Chromatic Scale, to keep in view as much as possible, the intervals into which the intermediate ones resolve, as the ear recognizes in them, sounds which are familiar, from hearing them in the Diatonic Scale

CHROMATIC SCALE.

ASCENDING.



DESCENDING.



NOTE. As it is difficult to acquire a ready use of the syllables in the Chromatic S the vowel is changed, as, (Do, Di, &c.) and as there is a liability to mistake the challable for the change of sound, it is recommended to use the syllables of the Diatoni given in the first example above; the syllables with the vowels changed however, here to be used if preferred.

QUESTIONS.

What other scale is there always connected with the Diatonic Major Scale? We the Minor Scale commence? In ascending the Minor Scale, what intervals are me How are they sung in descending? What scale is formed by a division of the five to Diatonic Scale added to the two half tones between 3 and 4, 7 and 8? How are the of the Diatonic Scale when divided, represented in the Chromatic Scale? How is to tones in the Diatonic Scale made so as to form the Chromatic Scale in its upwill How in the downward? What is said to be the resolution of Sharps? What of singing the Chromatic Scale, what intervals is it important to keep in view part guide the ear correctly?

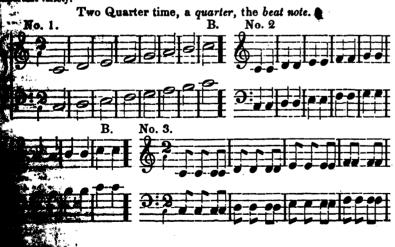
CHAPTER X.

RHYTHMICAL EXERCISES.

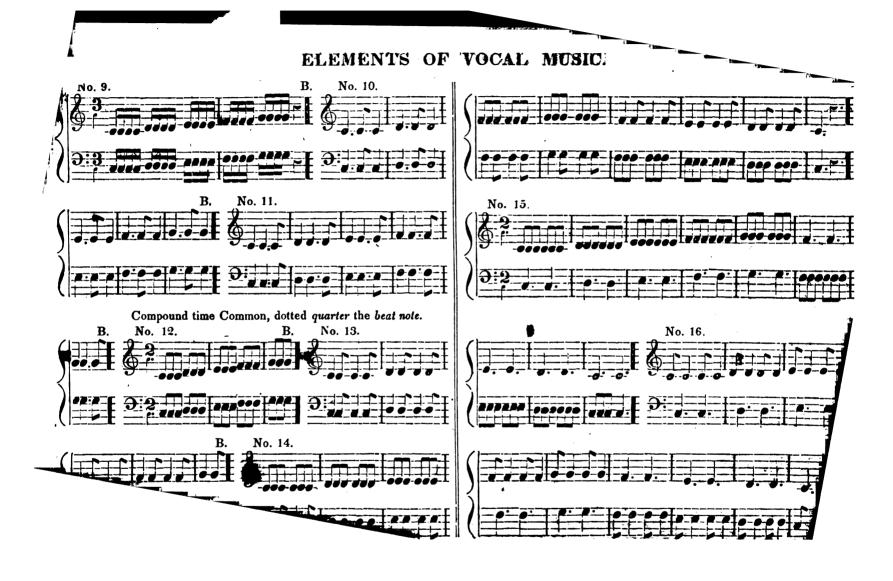
§ LXXX. Accent in music, implies a peculiar force or expression, given to certain beats or parts of the measure in the different varieties of time. In Common time (two beats,) it occurs on the first beat; in Triple, on the first, principally, and slightly upon the third. In Compound time (two beats,) upon the first. In Compound time Triple, it is the same as in Triple time.

LXXXI. To read efficiently, or Sing at Sight; implies the ability to recognize intuitively the correct pitch of a sound within a given interval of time indicated by the form of a note; and as Rhythm and Melody are of so varied a character as to render it difficult to acquire a knowledge of them only from the singing of tunes; it is indispensable that they ha practiced carefully and thoroughly in the form of exercises. The following accordingly will be found to consist of such.

The following exercises with the letter B at the close of them, are to be sung backletts, after being sung forwards; this arrangement will be found to give many of them a very spectant variety.







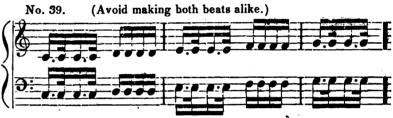






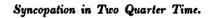






SYNCOPATION.

§ LXXXII. Syncopation is a reversion of the rules of accent, making the strong parts of a measure weak, and the weak parts strong. The following examples are the principal forms of Syncopation in common use.



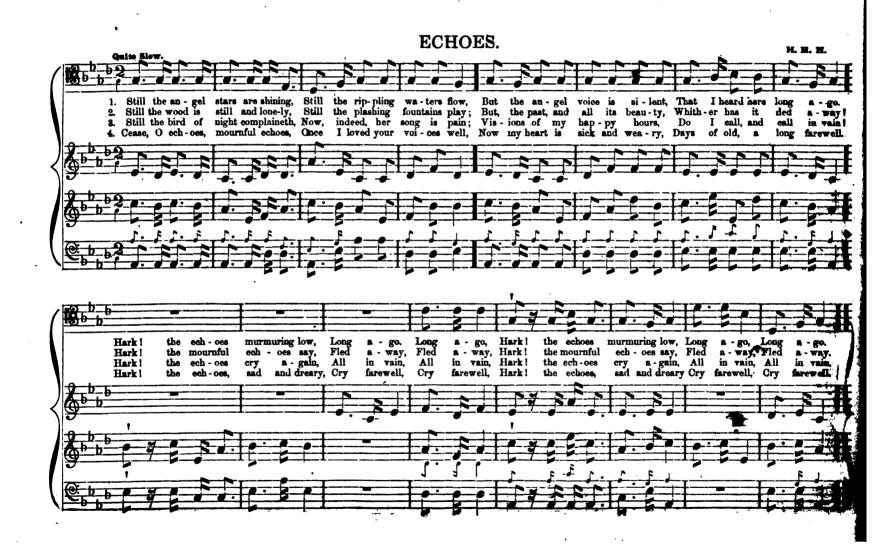




SECULAR DEPARTMENT.

FOR CLASS PRACTICE.

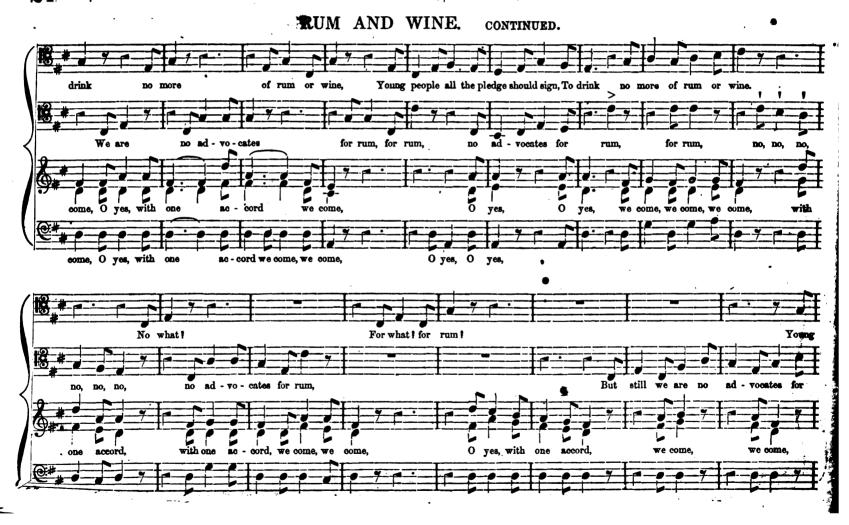




SECULAR DEPARTMENT.



SECULAR DEPARTMENT.





. Takan kanalangga a

SECULAR DEPARTMENT.



THE STARS ARE BEAMING. CONCLUDED.



CHAPTER XIV.

DYNAMICS, AND STYLE OF PERFORMANCE.





NOTE TO THE TEACHER.—Introduce the scale, to be sung in all the varieties of tone given in Chap. viii., from ϕ 55 to ϕ 60.

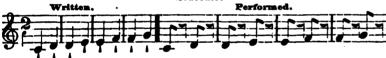
§ LXXXIII. Besides the general style of which music partakes, there are two, particular styles of directly opposite character; one is smooth and gliding, called Legato; the other, pointed and distinct, called Stantage

§ LXXXIV. In the former style, the sound of one tone is sustained until the next is struck; thus blending them together. In the latter, the time of the notes is not completed, but an interval of silence follows them, which must equal in duration the full time of the note itself.

Note. — Sacred music should more generally partake of the Staccato than the Legato style; it gives greater distinctness to a articulation of words, and affords opportunity for keeping more steady and correct time. The habit of singing in a drawling and monotonous manner which is sometimes common in choirs, can be prevented more effectually by adopting to a reasonable extent, the Staccato style of performance than by any other means.

EXAMPLES.





CHAPTER XV.

ORNAMENTAL NOTES.

- § LXXXV. Those notes in music which are not essential to the formation of a regular Melody, or which are not included in the Harmony of a piece, are called Passing, or Ornamental Notes.
- § LXXXVI. Apprograture. When a note is preceded by a passing note, the latter is called an Apprograture. It borrows its time from the principal note which follows, of which it usually takes half its value; but when it occurs in the form of a Cadence, its duration becomes more lengthened. The Apprograture is expressed by a diminutive note, and is always on the accented part of the measure.



§ LXXXVII. After Note. When a note is followed by a passing note, the latter is called an After Note. This also takes as much time from the preceding or essential note as its form represents. The After Note always occurs on the unaccented part of the measure.



- § LXXXVIII. Shake. 'The Shake (tr) is produced by the alternate repetition of two conjoint sounds; the principal note and the next above.
- § LXXXIX. A Shake, to be correct and effective; must combine rapidity and brilliancy of execution. The place where they are most commonly introduced, is on the note preceding the final one in a cadence.
- § XC. The Shake is not in character with the simplicity of Church music, but the practice of it is highly important to give flexibility to the voice, and render it controllable.
- § XCI. There are several kinds of shakes; but two however are much used; the transient, and continued shake, the latter of which is most common.
- § XCII. The transient shake is generally used where the melody descends in conjoint intervals.



NOTE. — For example of the transient shake, see Haydn's "Creation," Solo; "On mighty peas;" at the passage "Calls the tender Dove his mate," &c.

§ XCIII. The continued shake has the same duration as that of the note upon which it is made, and ends with a Turn.



§ XCIV. Turn. The Turn (~) is an embellishment consisting of a principal sound, with one a tone above, and another a half tone below.

§ XCV. A turn is called *direct*, when it commences on the note above the principal one; and *inverted*, when it begins on the half tone below.



rch

lody

Written. EXAMPLE,
Porformed.

§ XCVII. Portamento Di Voce, or Portamento, (Ital.) signific carrying of the voice from one tone to another in a close and connect manner, so as to blend the sound.

§ XCVIII. The Portamento, when executed by a skillful perform is one of the most delicate and beautiful ornaments in music; but is

tremely difficult of proper execution.

SXCIX. The term Portamento Dr Voce, like Staccato, or Leg belongs to the class of Styles of performance. There are but few to which will admit of its application; although it is quite common hear it attempted to music in general, without regard to its character.

§ C. Ornaments of no kind should be attempted in music even we they are found to occur, unless they can be executed in a manner to a proper effect. And while few of them should have a place in Chamusic, the practice of them is highly essential in other respects to a style and elegance of performance.

CHAPTER XVI.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON SINGING.

§ CI. Expression, is of no less importance in singing than Elocu

is to reading or speaking.

§ CII. To sing with expression, requires a knowledge and observa of those principles in music and language, upon which a correct tast founded.—The proper use and control of the voice, a distinct articula of words, and strict attention to the rules of accent and emphasis, toget with a thorough acquaintance with the science of music, constitute chief requisites to good singing.

§ CIII. The Voice. The necessary qualities of the Musical Vo are fulness, flexibility and purity. To acquire these, it is important practice the Swell and Explosive tone. In the former, great care is a essary to avoid changing the quality of tone. To prevent this, the org

sound continues.

§ CIV. Taking Breath in singing should be done as seldom as possible, and never between the syllables of a single word; nor where it will

interrupt and destroy the meaning of a Sentence.

& CV. Opening of the Mouth. There is no one direction more necessary to be complied with in singing, than opening the mouth so far as to be able to utter a sound in a free and unrestrained manner. The impossibility of attempting to articulate distinctly all words in speaking, with the mouth scarcely opened, is no greater than in singing. Experience shows, that one of the most prominent faults in singing generally, is the habit of keeping the mouth too little open, and in too fixed and uniform a position.

& CVI. Articulation. In music of ordinary rapidity, or of the chantant character, there should never be a want of distinctness in articulation. Choral music, the sound being sustained so long upon the different notes, does not admit of giving language so perfect an utterance. To render articulation so distinct in singing as to make words intelligible, the speaking organs must be used in such a manner that their appearance to the eye,

will indicate the word spoken, without the aid of the ear.

- CVII. A rule in singing, which should never be deviated from in the speaking of words, is; to commence and sustain a sound without variation, on the radical sound of the vowel; leaving its vanish, to the final articulation of the syllable. The word "day," for instance, should not be pronounced da - - - e - - - y, as would be the case if the vanish of the vowel be dwelt upon instead of its first element, or radical part. This defect is not unfrequently carried to the extreme in singing, of passing ever not merely the radical portion of a vowel, but of employing even the following consonants to sustain a sound upon. For example, the words "fire, admire, retire," and others similar, are rendered fir -- e, desir -- e, &c. instead of fi - - - re, and desi - - - re.
- & CVIII. Consonants. To insure good articulation, the consonants must be quickly, distinctly and forcibly uttered. There is nothing in the circumstance of having the organs of the voice employed in producing a musical sound, which need interfere at all with those required for articulation. The location of the two are so remote from each other, if both || rule; as it impairs the taste, and renders one liable to retrograde in their confined to their respective offices. no hindrance will be found to exist || general musical attainment,

of Sound should be held firmly without change or relaxation while the ungainst a clear and easy articulation while singing, any more than in

& CIX. Accent. It is no less important to accent words in singing than in reading; and such is the construction and adaptation of the musical measure to that of poetry, that it is seldom necessary to depart from the regular accentuation of the former, to accommodate the latter. When there is not an agreement of the two however, the accent of the words should always take precedence over that of the music.

SCX. Emphasis. If poetry is necessary for any other purpose in singing than to be used as the seven syllables are; merely for singing tunes to, it is certainly of importance that it should be expressed in such a manner as to convey to the mind, the true import of the sentiment which it embodies. To this end, let it receive that attention in singing which

its importance demands.

6 CXI. Pauses. When it is said of a note in music, that it should receive a given amount of time; the expression must not be understood in an unqualified sense. In singing tunes by the syllables, (Do, Re, &c.) this would then be the case; but, as we depart from the rules of Access in music when necessary, to accommodate that of poetry; so with respect to pauses. Whenever the punctuation, or sense of language indicate a pause, it can generally be produced by shortening the word preceding it without interrupting the time. Sometimes, however, the rhetorical construction of a sentence may be such as to require a temporary suspension of the time. In the following stanza at the dash preceding the final word ("Depart,") a suspension of the time would be necessary to give effect to the sentence.

> Thou lovely chief of all my joys,-. Thou Sovereign of my heart -How could I bear to hear thy voice Pronounce the word __ " Depart."

CXII. Musical Practice. In order to sustain Choir Singing efficient ciently, it is highly important that singers meet frequently for practice. And while doing this, let the time devoted to the object be spent faithfully. with close attention to the subject as a study; and not as an occasion for recreation. And finally, never at any time, or on any occasion however trivial, allow the habit of singing carelessly; without regard to stolk, or

EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS.

A. (Ital.) preposition, meaning, in, to, with, by, at, &c. | Calando. Slower and softer by degrees. Accelerando. Accelerating the time by degrees, faster and faster.

Adagio. As an adverb; meaning moderately slow. As a enhatantive, designating a piece of music of a particular character, in a slow mevement; as, an "Adagie by Hayden," &c.

Ad Libitum. At pleasure; music performed without respect to time.

Affectuage. Denoting the character of a piece of music meaning, tanderly and affecting,

Alla. (Ital.) according to, in the style of Alle Capelle. In church style.

Allegretto. Less quick than Allegro. Allegro Quick and sprightly movement.

Alto. The Second Treble.

Allentando. See Rullentando

Ameteur. A musician, not a professor of music. deducts. In a distinct and exact manner, like the steps in walking; as a grade of time, it indicates a move-

ment between quick and slow. Andantino. A diminutive of Audante.

Animation. Animation.

Asimo, Con Animo. With courage and spirit.

Anthem. A musical composition set to words of the Sacred Scriptures.

Antichens. Music sung alternately in parts.

Arcato, or Arco. With the bow, the opposite of Pizzicato.

driese. In a light, airy manner. beangio. In the manner of the Harp; chords struck in quick succession.

Assai. (Adverb Ital.) very, or much, as Allegro Asani, Ec.

A tempo. In time.

A tempo giusto. In just, or exact time.

rilens. A voice whose register is between the Base and Traor.

The lowest part in harmony.

Brilliant and gay.

er Cadenza. The closing of a strain. Also, a melody.

Cantabile. In a graceful, flowing style of performance. Cantunte. For the voice; to be performed by the voice. Cantuta. An elegant style of composition for the voice,

embracing several movements.

Canto. The highest part, or Treble; in a chorus. Capella. Chapel. In church style. See Alla Capella.

Cavatina. A short air in one movement.

Chantant. In the style of a chant. .

Choir. A company of singers; also the part of a church which they occupy.

Choral. A slow style of music written mostly in notes of equal length, but sometimes applied to all varieties of measure in slow movement.

Chromatic. Ascending, or descending by half tones. (See Rudiments, Chromatic Scale)

Chromatic Interval. An interval between a note and the same letter flatted or sharped.

Coda. A passage at the end of a composition which forms a final close.

Col, or Con. With; as Col Arco, (with the bow.) Common Time. Time of two or four parts to a measure. Compass. In music; the extent of sounds comprehended by a voice or instrument.

Concerto. A composition to display the powers of some particular instrument with orchestral accompaniments. Conjoint. A term applied to notes which proceed by the successive degrees of the scale.

Con Dolore. With mournful expression.

Con Expressione. With expression.

Con Moto. With emotion.

Con Solemnite. With solemnity.

Con Spirito. With spirit, animation.

Contratto. The Alto, or Second Treble.

Coro. Chorus.

Counterpoint. Meaning, in general, harmony, or the distribution of harmony in the several parts of a piece of music.

Da. For. from. of.

Da Capo. From the beginning, and ending at the word Intertude. An instrumental passage introduced between "Fine."

Declamando. In a speaking or declaiming style. Delicatamente, or Delicato. Delicately.

Devozione. Devotional.

Divoto. Devotedly, devoutly.

Dolce. Sweet, soft and delicate.

Dolente, or Doloroso. Mournful, expressive of grief and sorrow.

Duo. (Ital.) In English, Duet or Duetto, for two voices

E. (Ital conjunction.) meaning and.

Elegante, or Eleganzia. With elegance, gracefulty.

Encore. (Fr. ad,) meaning again.

Energico. With energy, strength.

Expressivo. With expression.

Falset, or Falsetto. A term applied to that register of the male voice above its natural compass, which resembles a female voice. Hence, called false, or assumed

Fantasia. A species of music in which the composer gives a particular scope to his fancy, and deviates from the usual forms of composition.

Fine, or Finale. The end.

Forzano, forz., or fz. See Sforzando.

Fugata. In the style of a fugue

Fugue. A musical composition in which the subject or theme is sustained by one or more of the parts alternately throughout the piece.
Furioso, or Garante. Furiously, with rage.

Giusto. Just, right. See A tempo giusto. Glissando, or Glissato. Gliding. Opposite of Staccato. Grave. The slowest movement in music, denoting also gravity, and deep and awful solemnity.

Grazioso. With grace and smoothness. Gusto, Con Gusto. Tasteful, with taste.

Guttural. An epithet applied to those topes which me formed in the throat.

Impetuoso, - Con Impeto. Impetuous, boisterous. Imitation. Music in which there is a repetition of the

same melody in the various parts, without preserving that exactness in the intervals which is required in a Fugue.

two vocal passages, or between the singing of two

stanzas in church music.

Interval. The distance between any two sounds in wasis

EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS.

Lagrimando, or Lagrimoso. Weeping, tearful. Lamentabile, Lamentevole, Lamentando, Lamentoso, Mournfully.

Larghetto. Slow, but not so slow as Largo.

Largo. A very slow and rather soft movement, in which the tones are sustained to their full length, and executed with the utmost taste and expression.

Legato. In a smooth gliding manner.

Lentando. See Rallentundo.

Lento. Slow.

Loco. As written.

Madrigal. An elaborate vocal composition in four or more parts, full of imitations, and very artificial in construction.

Maestoso. Majestic, with dignity and grandeur. Marcando. Diminishing. See Diminuendo.

Marcato. In a strong, marked style. See Staccato.

Melody. An agreeable succession of sounds; or, any auccession of sounds

Messa Di Voce Applied to sound sung in the swell tone, or to the swell of the voice on a holding note. Moderato. In moderate time.

Morendo. A gradual diminishing, or dying away.

Mosso. Animated, moved, somewhat faster.

Motet. Motetto. A piece in sacred music in several parts and movements.

Motivo. The leading subject in a fugue.

Non. Not.

Notation. The manner of expressing by characters, all the different sounds used in music.

Obligato. Indispensable; applied to accompaniments which cannot be left out without destroying the intended effect of a piece.

Oratorio. A sacred musical drama.

Orchestra. That part of a concert-room, theatre, &c., appropriated to musical performers; also the body of performers themselves.

Ordinario. Usual; as, tempo ordinario, in the usual time. Ottapa Alta, (abbreviated 8va.) To be played an octave above, until contradicted by the word loco; which see.

opera, &c.

Parlante. Applied to music of a speaking style. Pastorale. An elegant movement written in 6-8, or 12-8 time.

Pietoso. In a religious style.

Piu. More; as, Piu Allegro, (more Allegro.)

Pizzicato. Snapping the strings of stringed instruments instead of using the bow; this term is contradicted by Arco, or Col Arco, which see.

Poco. A little; as, Poco Allegro, A little faster.

Pomposo. Grand and dignified.

Presto. Quick.

Prestissimo. Very quick.

Primo The first or leading part.

Quartet. A piece of four parts, for a single voice or instrument to each part.

Quasi. As if, like, as Andante Quasi Allegretto, Andante like, or nearly as fast as Allegretto.

Quintet. A piece in five obligato parts, each performed by a single voice or instrument.

Rallentando, Slentando, or Allentando. Softer and slower by degrees; abating, retarding.

Recitando, Recitante. Vocal music of a speaking style. Recitative. A species of music between singing and speaking, or musical declamation in which the singer uses the inflections and tones of the speaking voice; in which also he is not restricted in sound or time, so long as he keeps to the harmony of the measure.

Reheursal. A private execution of music before performed in public.

Religioso. With the expression of religious feeling. Rinforzando, Rinf. Increasing suddenly in power. Risoluto. Resolute, bold.

Ritardando. Slackening or decreasing the time.

Segue. It follows; as, Segue Duetto, The duet follows. Semplice. Simple, chaste, not showy.

Sempre. Throughout, always; as, Sempre piano, Throughout piano.

Sentimento. With feeling, tenderly.

Overture. An introductory symphony to an oratorio, | Senza. Without. Senza Organo, Without the organ. Serio, Serioso. With seriousness.

Sforzando. Suddenly diminishing a sound. Slentando. Retarding the time.

Soave. Sweet, same as Dolce.

Solfeggi. A vocal exercise sung in the syllables Do. Re. &c., or to a single word, as Amen.

Soli. The plural of Solo, one voice or instrument on a

Solo. A piece or passage for a single voice or instrument. Sonata. A piece for a single instrument; a short, light piece of music for an instrumental exercise.

Sostenuto. In a sustained manner. Sotto. Under, below. Sotto Voce, With subdued voice. Spiritoso. With spirit.

Staccato. Notes struck in a quick, short, and detached

manner. Subito. Quick, hasty.

Subject. The leading idea, or text, in a piece of music. Symphony. An elaborate composition, for instruments.

Tace, or Tacit. Silent. Tasto Solo. Without harmony.

Tempo. Time.

Tempo Primo. The original time.

Tempo Giusto. In strict and exact time.

Tema. The theme or subject.

Timest. A musician considered with respect to time. Tremando, Tremolo. Trembling.

Trio. A composition for three instruments or voices. Tutti The whole, in full chorus; used as a contradiction of Soli, or Verse.

Un. A - as; Un Poco, a little, Un Poco Staccato, a little staccato.

Verse. See Soli.

Veloce. Rapid, quick. Vigoroso. Vigorous, bold.

Vivace. Sprightly, cheerful and quick.

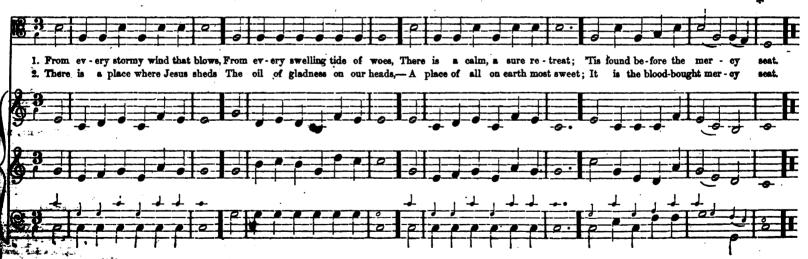
Virtuoso. A proficient upon a musical instrume

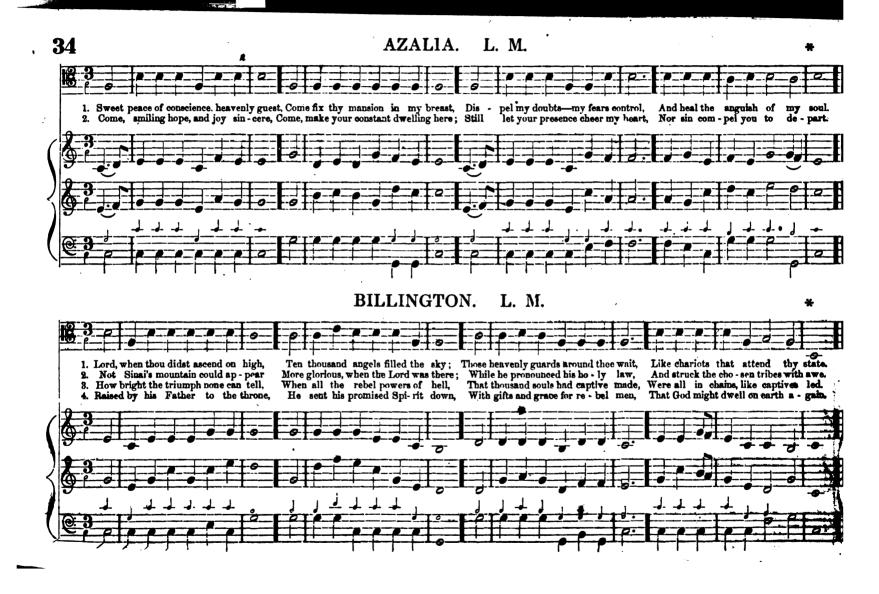
Volti Subito. Turn over quickly.

Zeloso. Zealous, earnest.

The Celestina.

MERCY SEAT. L. M.





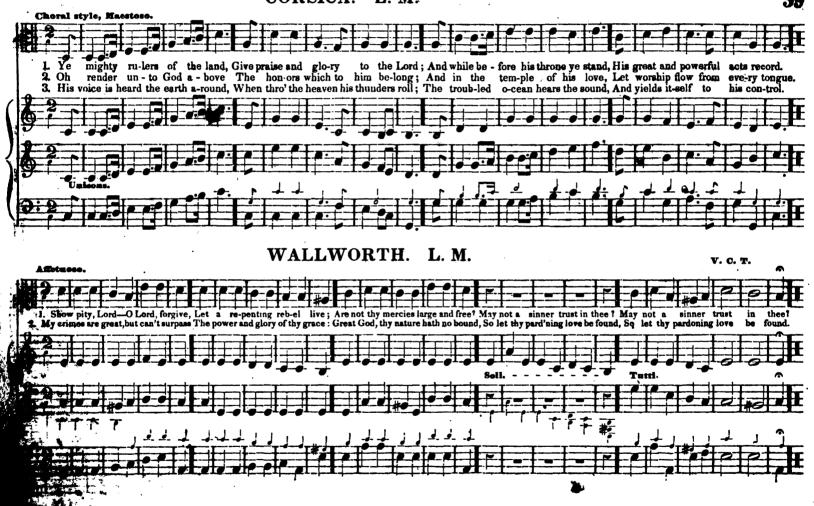




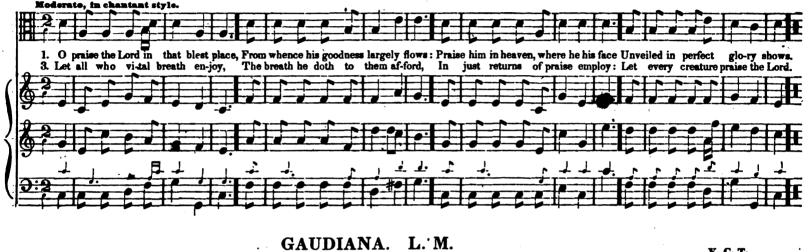


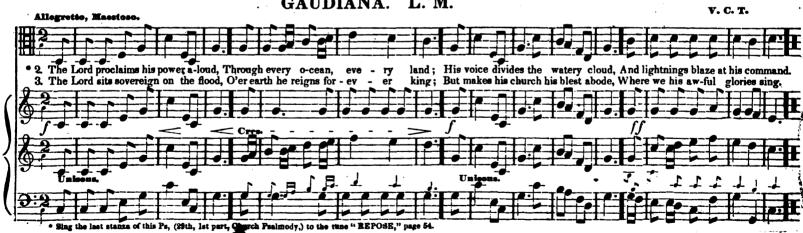


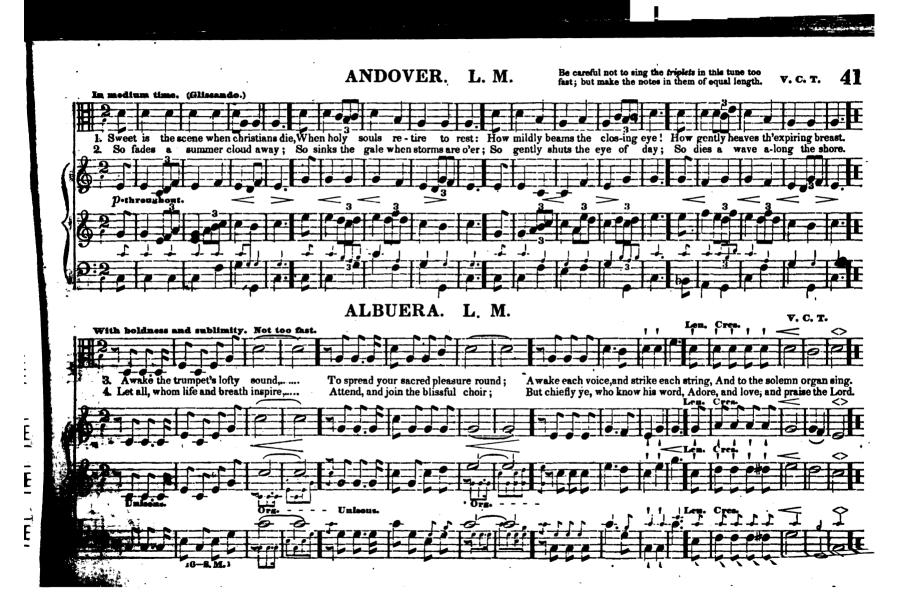
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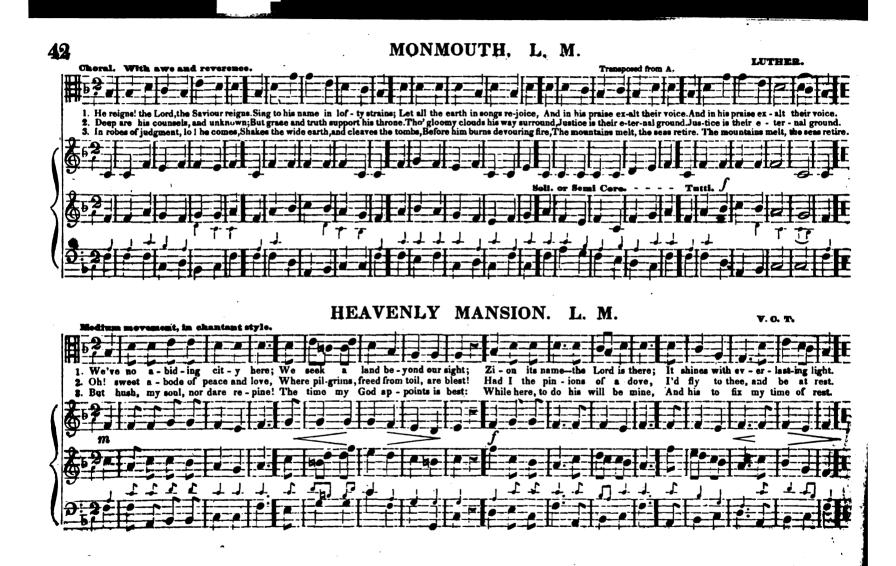


BALTIC. L. M.*

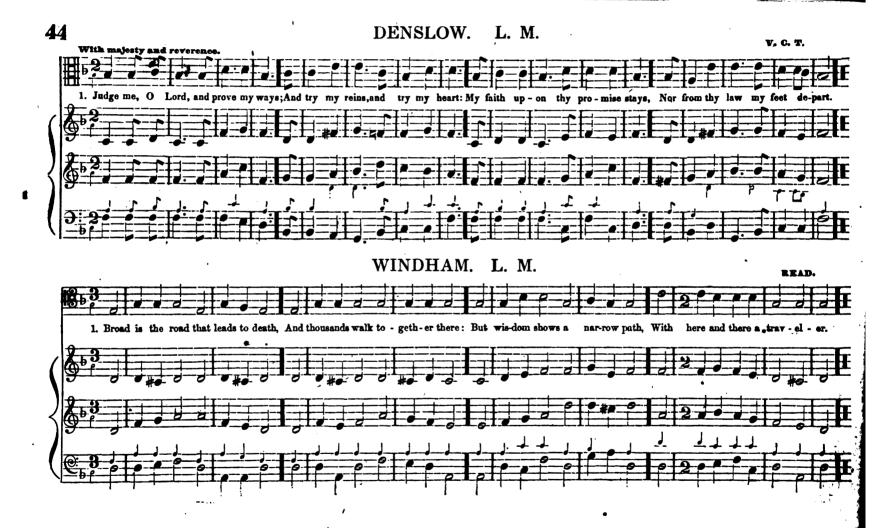




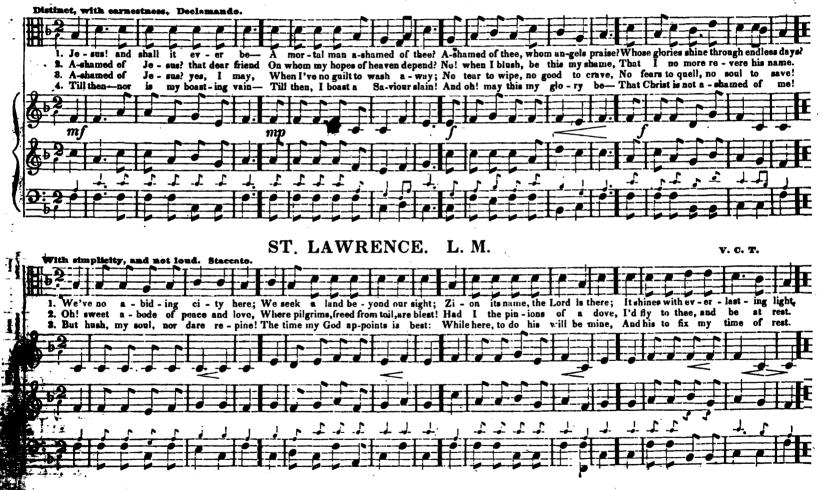




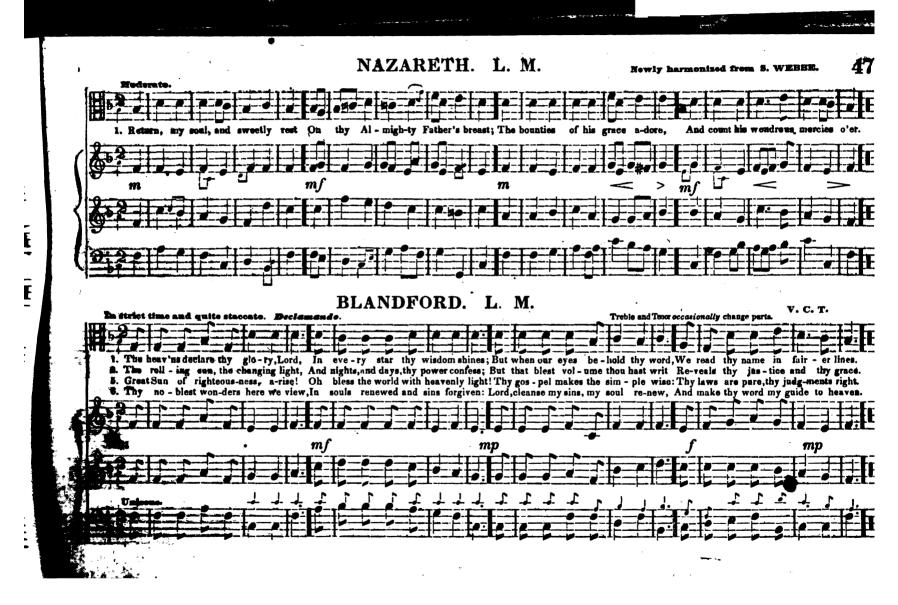




NORTHFIELD. L. M.







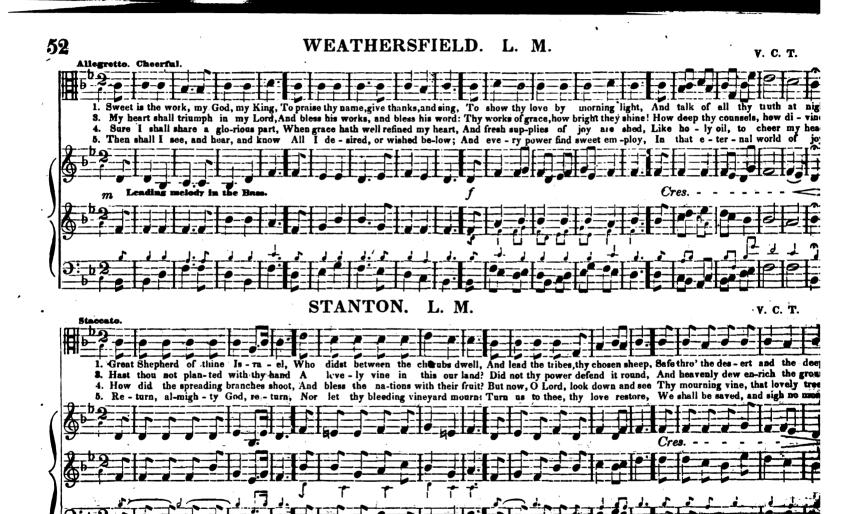


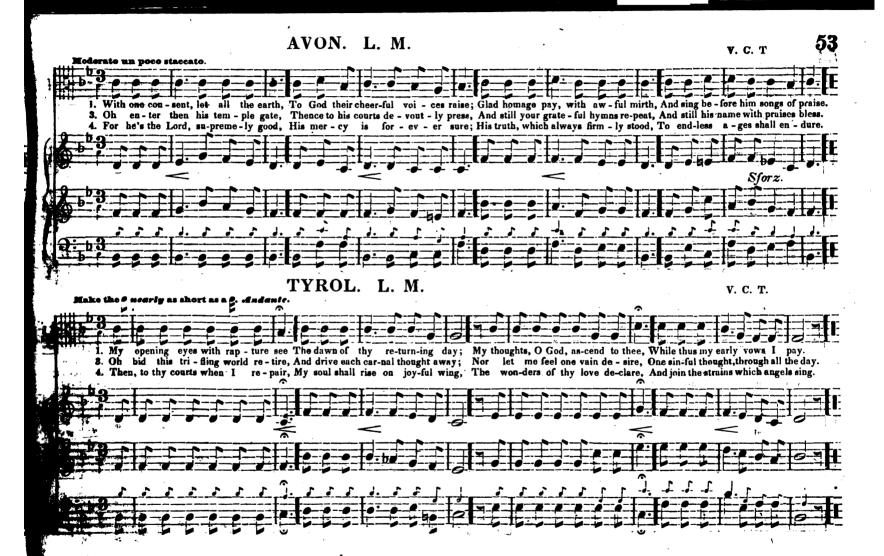


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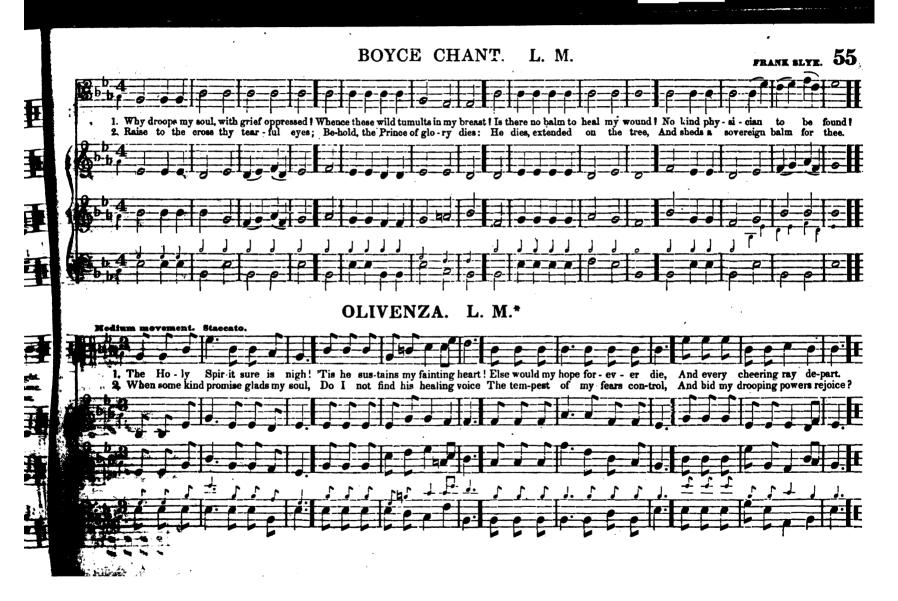








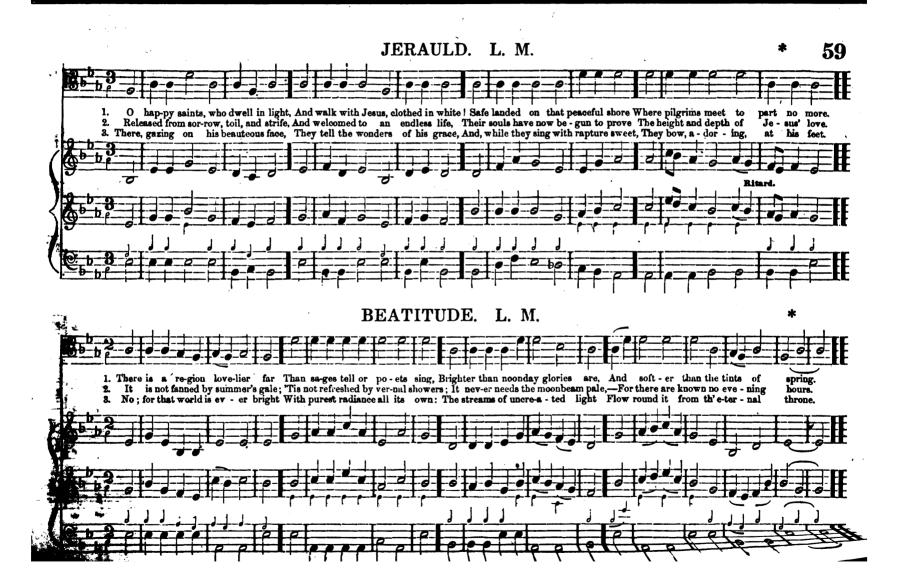
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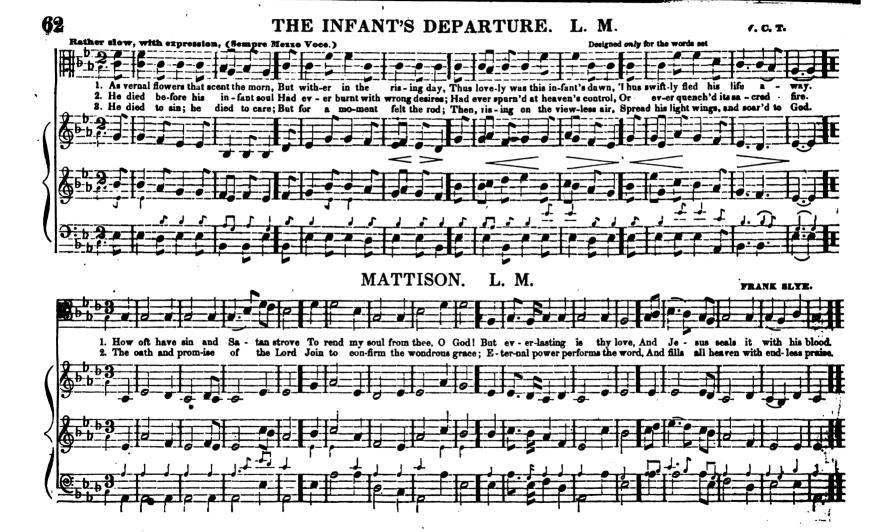


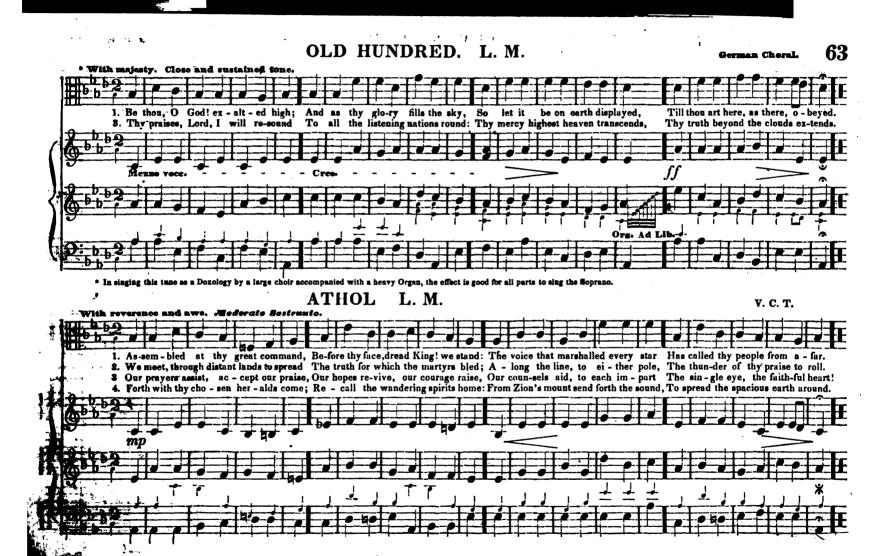






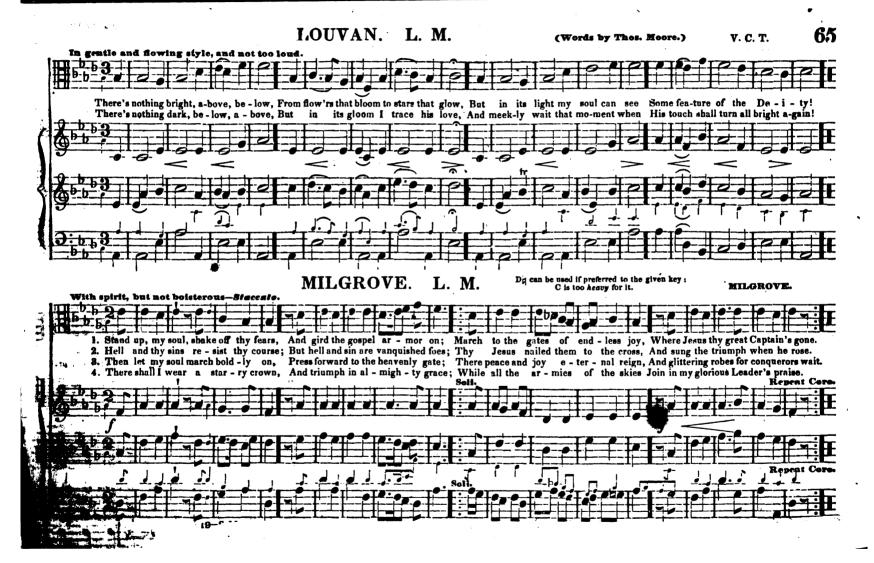














67

V. C. T.

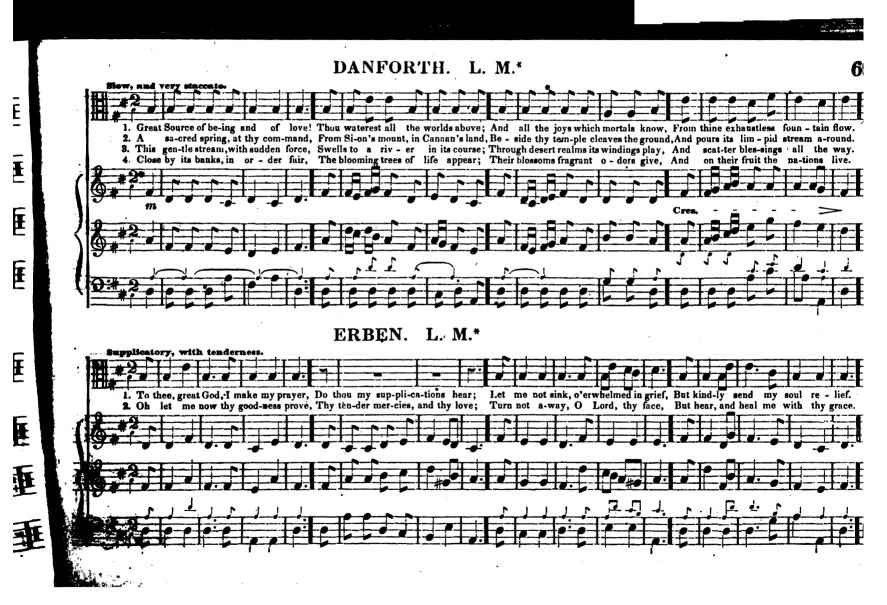
V. C. T.

All na-ture rests up - on thy word; And clouds, and storms, and fire o - bey Thy wise and all-con - trol - ling sway. Vast are thy works, al-migh-ty Lord!

2. The world's foundations by his hand 4. Thy glo - ry, fear-less of de-cline, Were laid, and shall for - ev - er stand; The swell-ing bil-lows know their bound, While to his praise they roll a-round. Thy glo-ry, Lord, shall ev - er shine; Thy praise shall still our breath employ, Till we shall rise to end-less joy.













V. C. T.



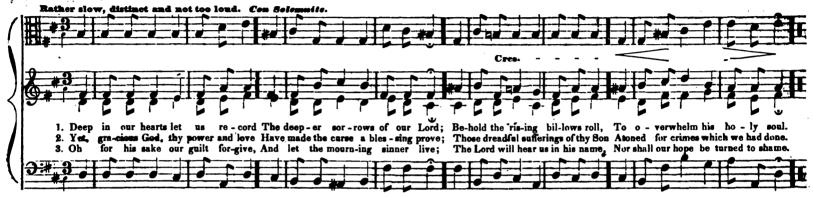






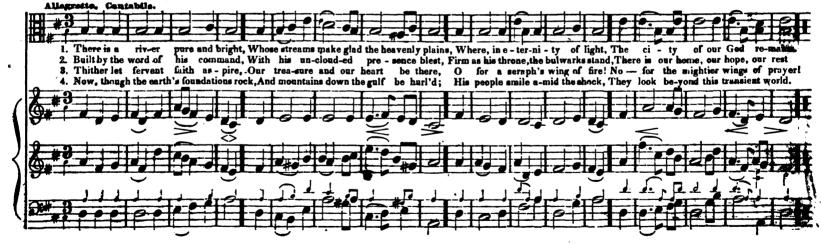
NORWAY. L. M.

V. C. T.



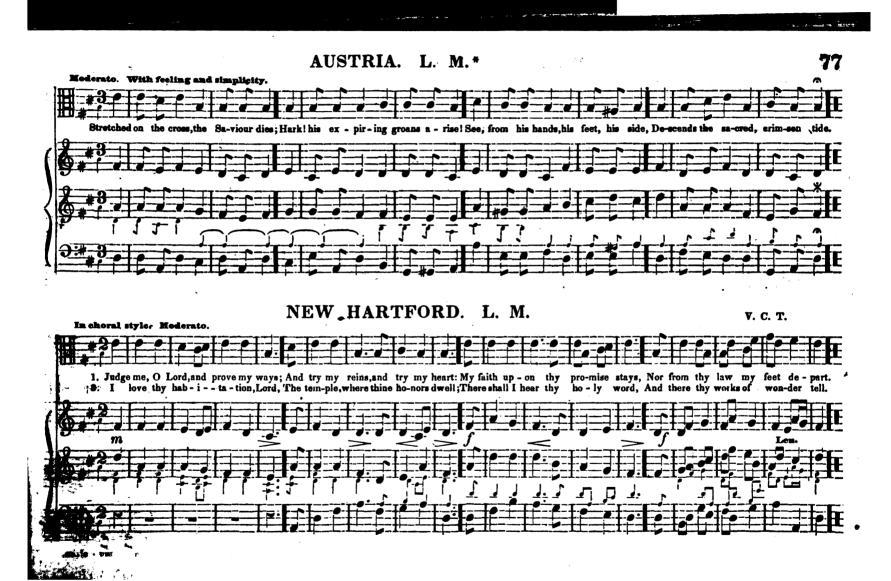


V. C. T.

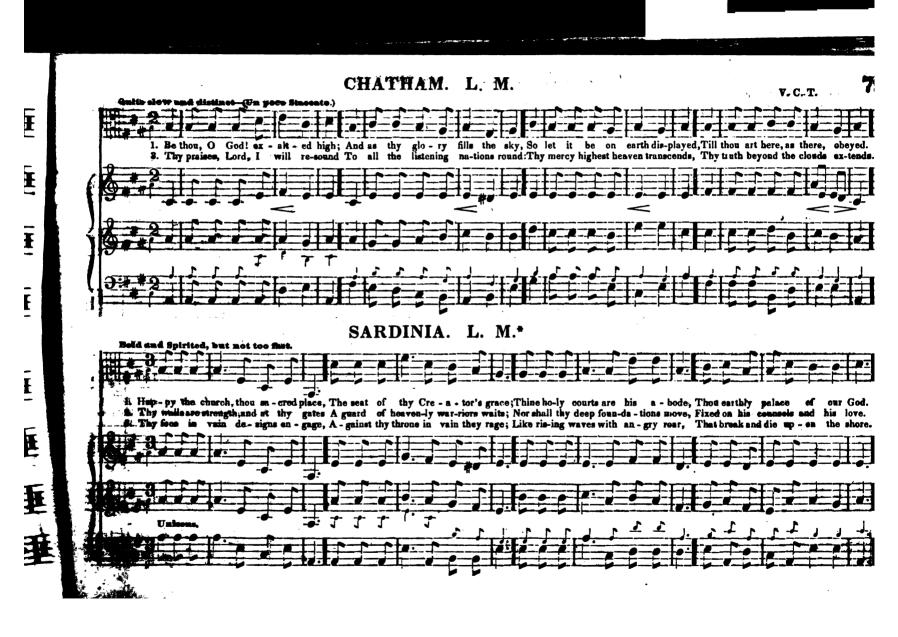


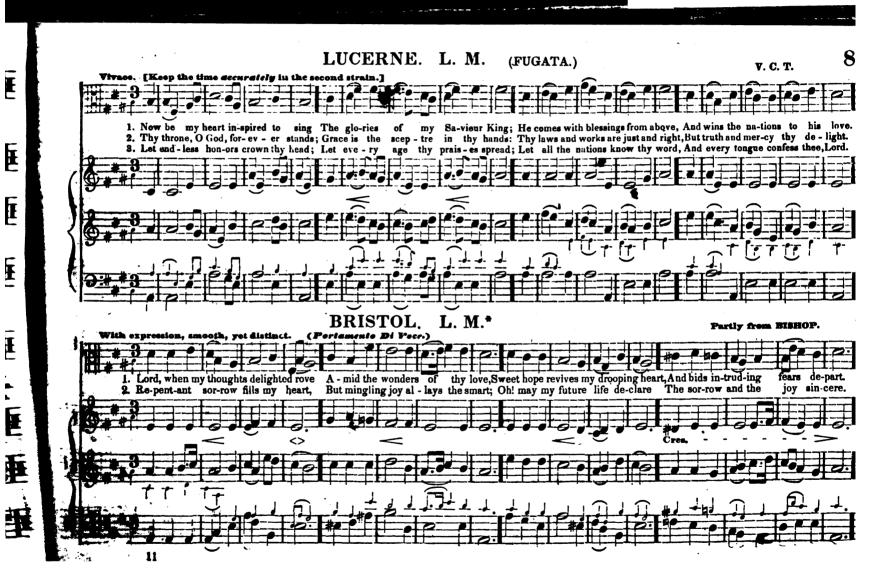


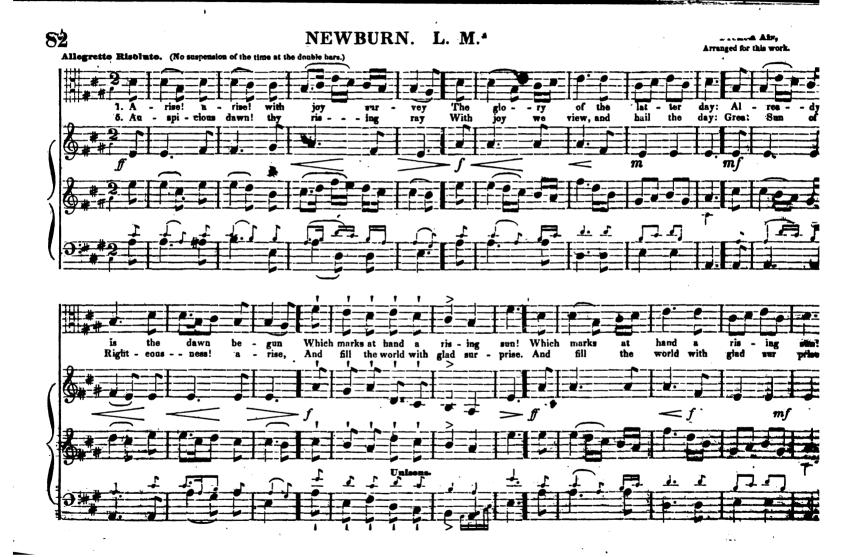


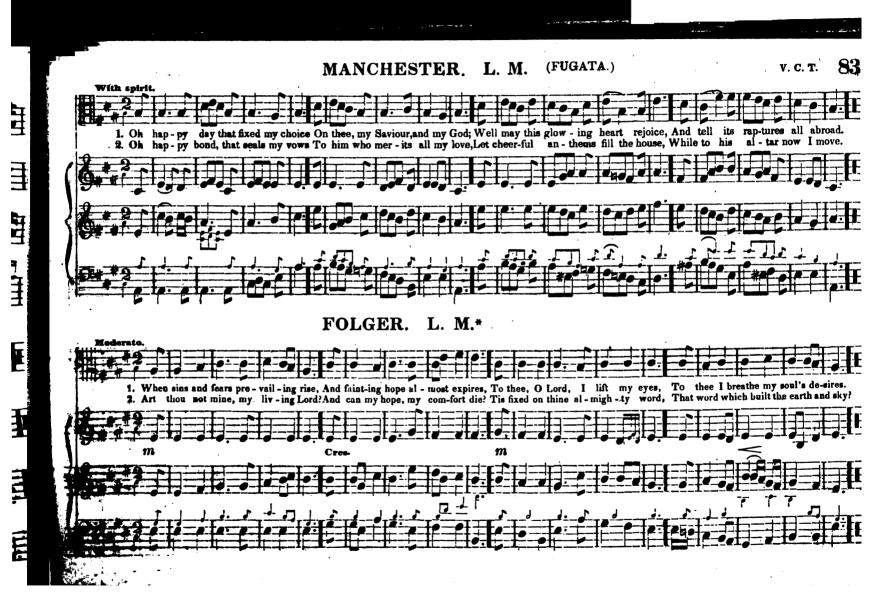




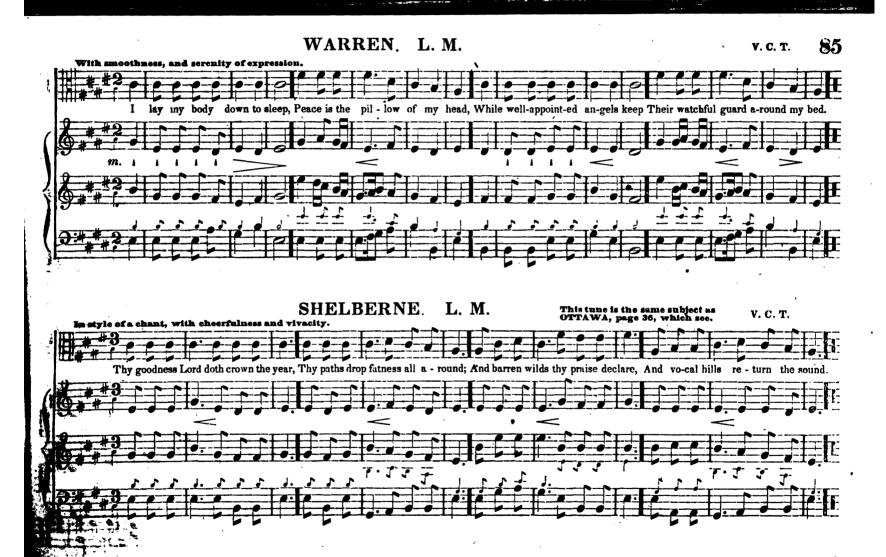




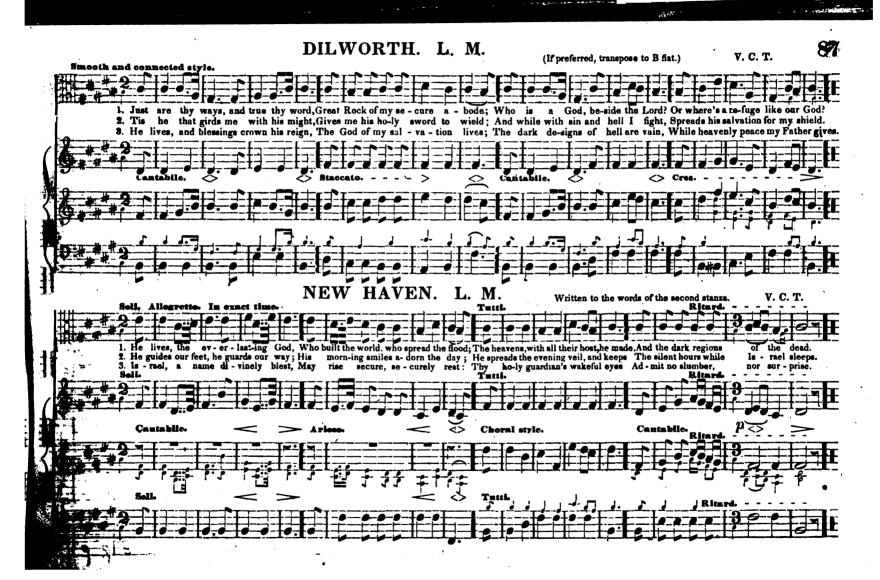








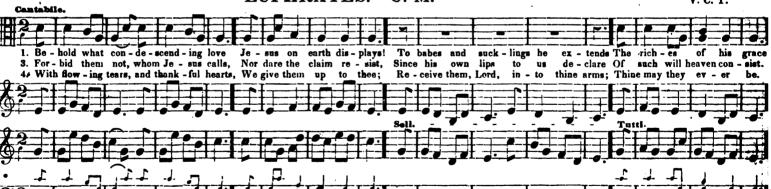






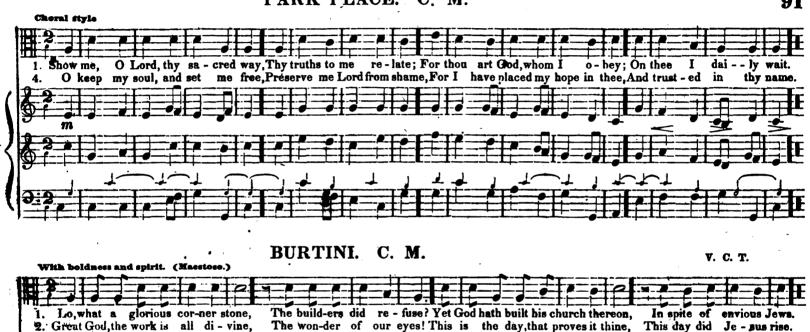
EUPHRATES. C. M.

V. C. T.

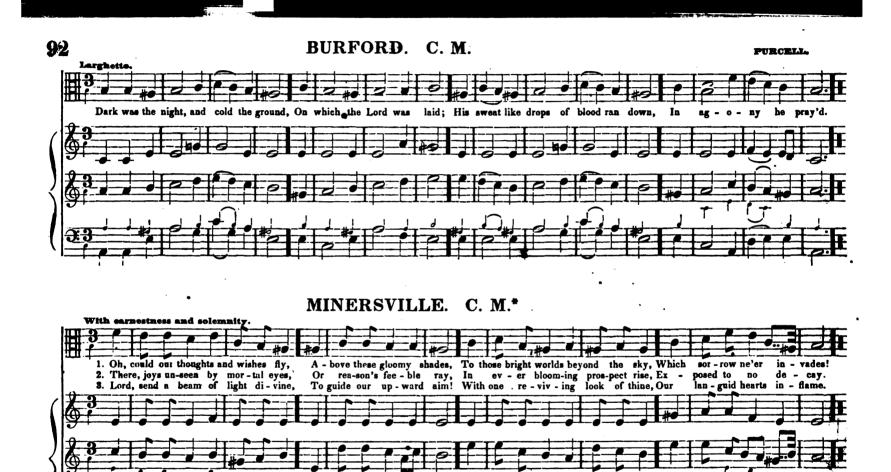




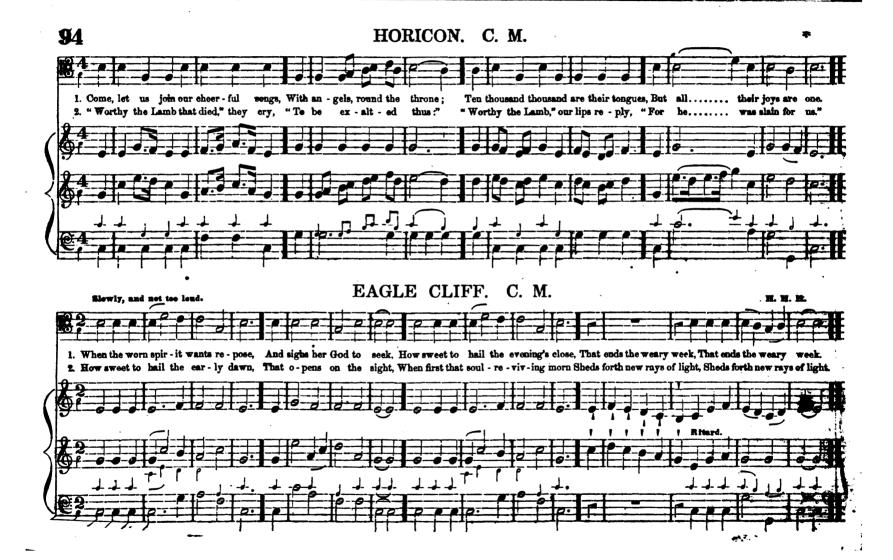




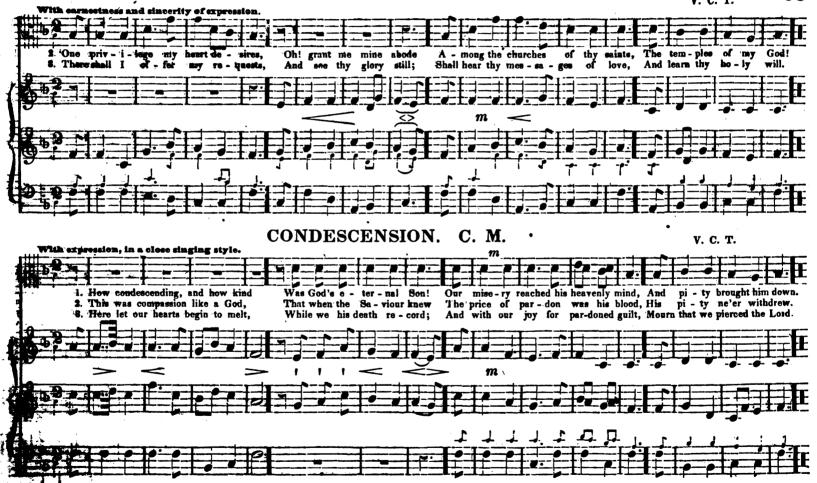


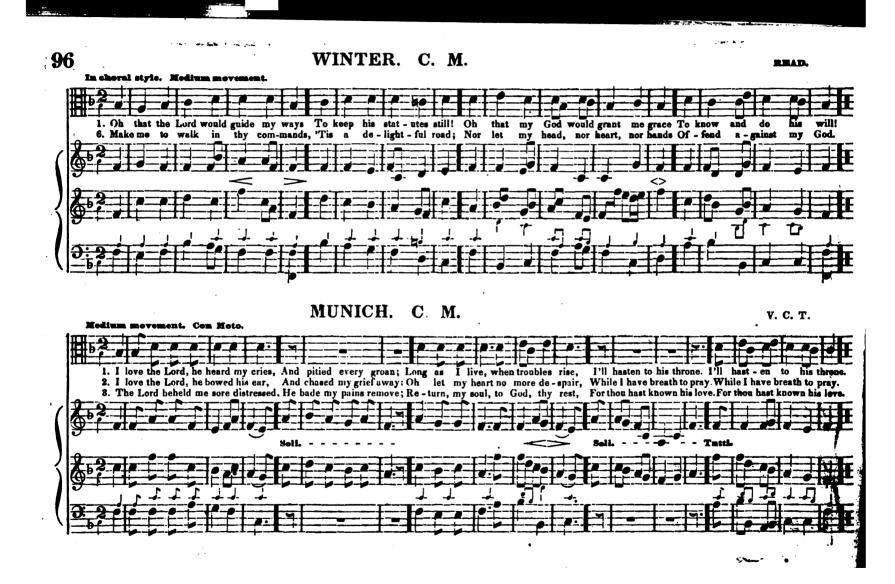


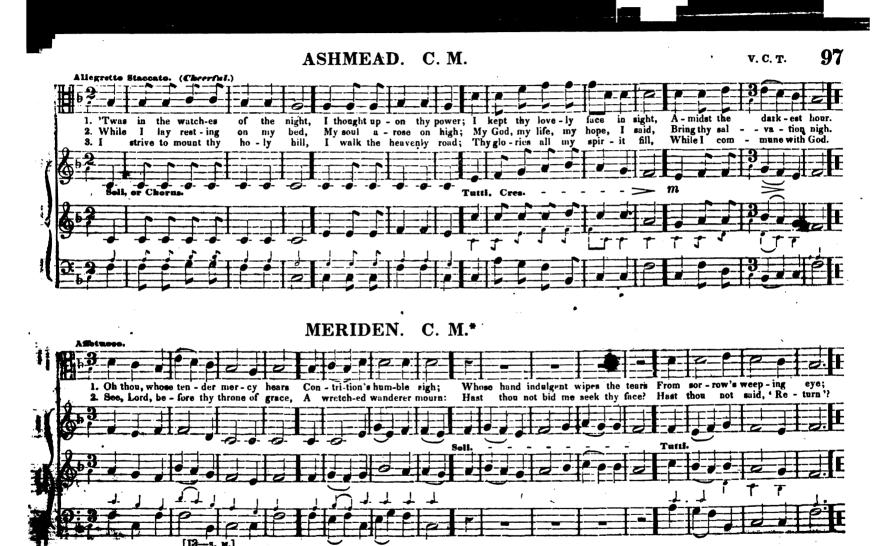


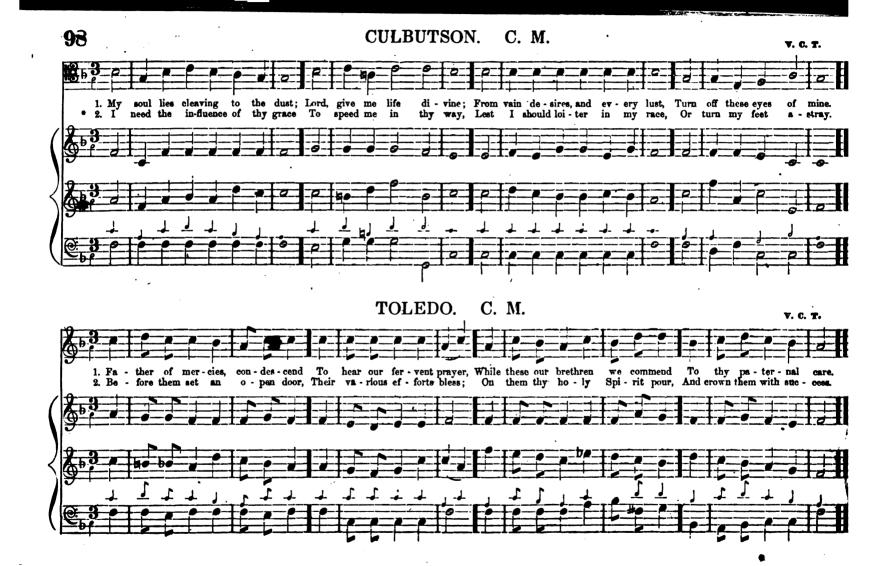




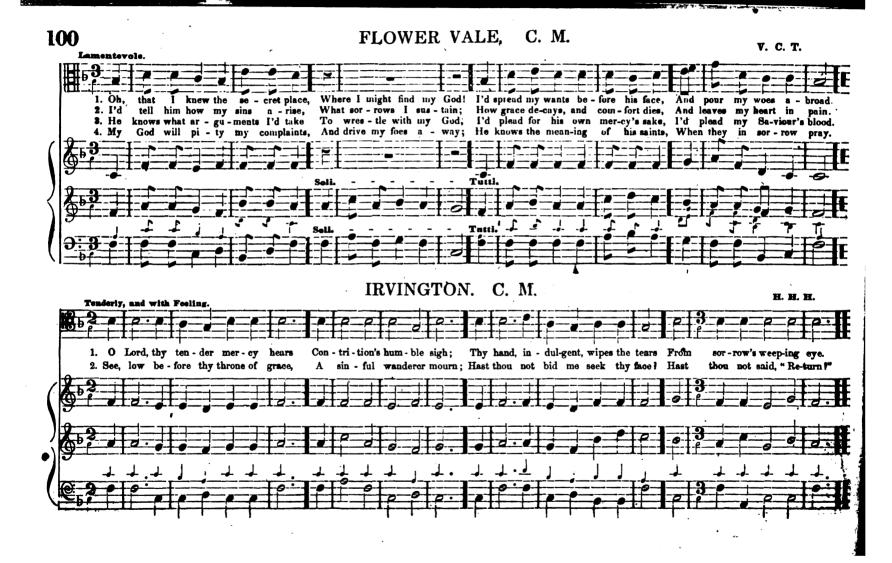










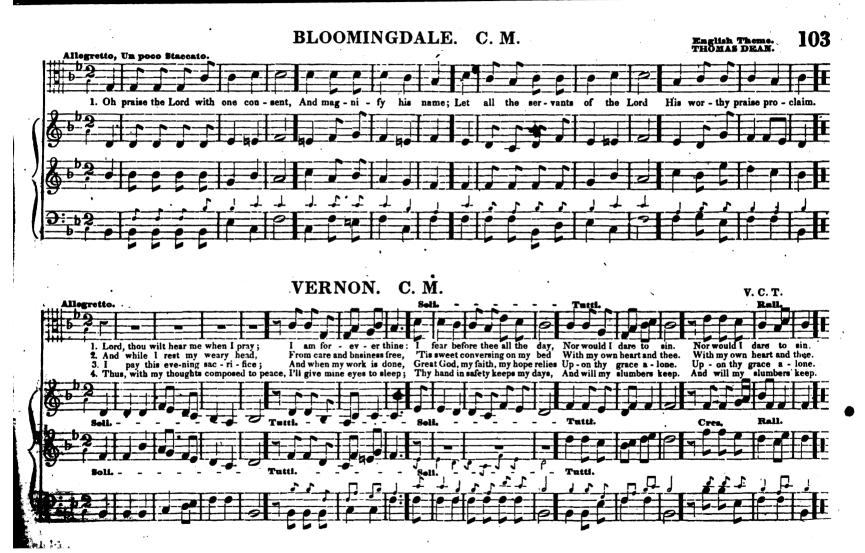


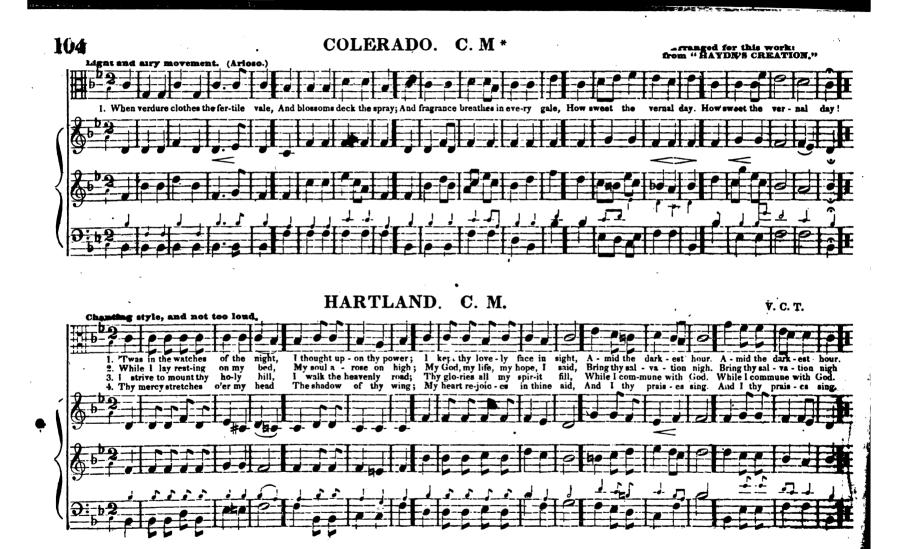




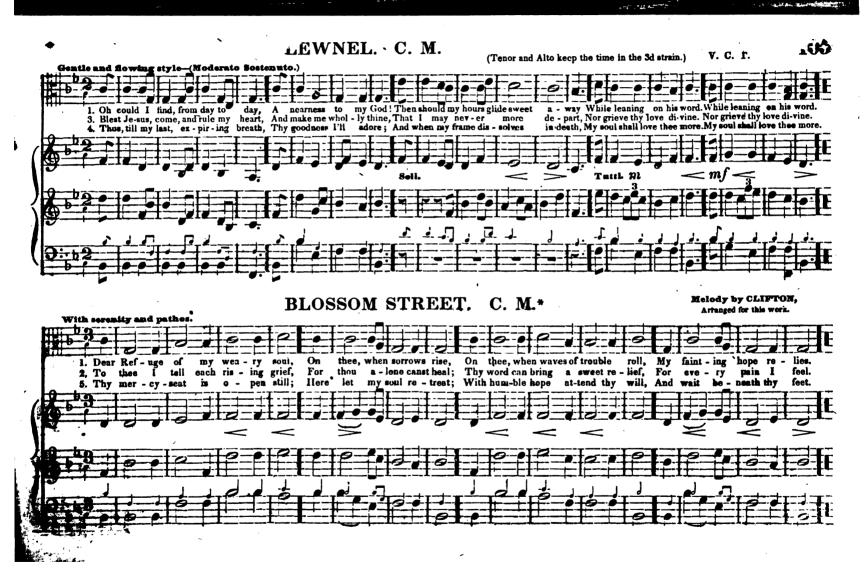


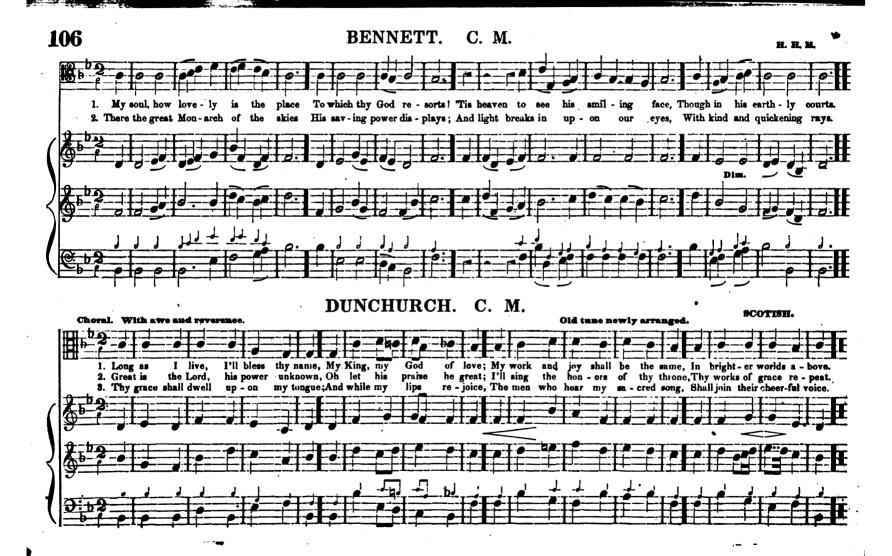










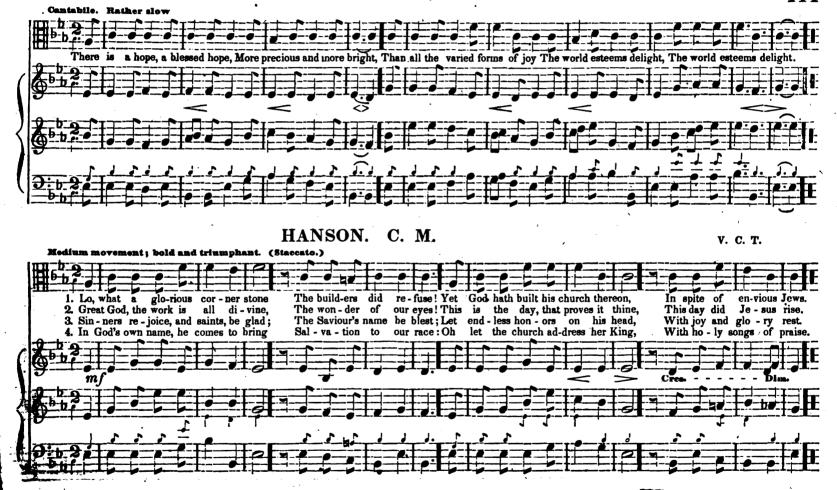




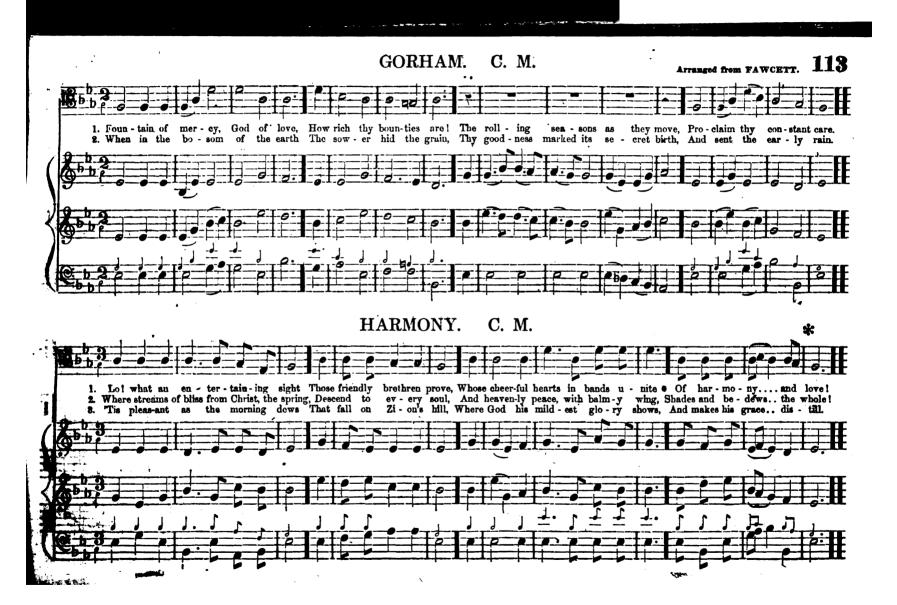




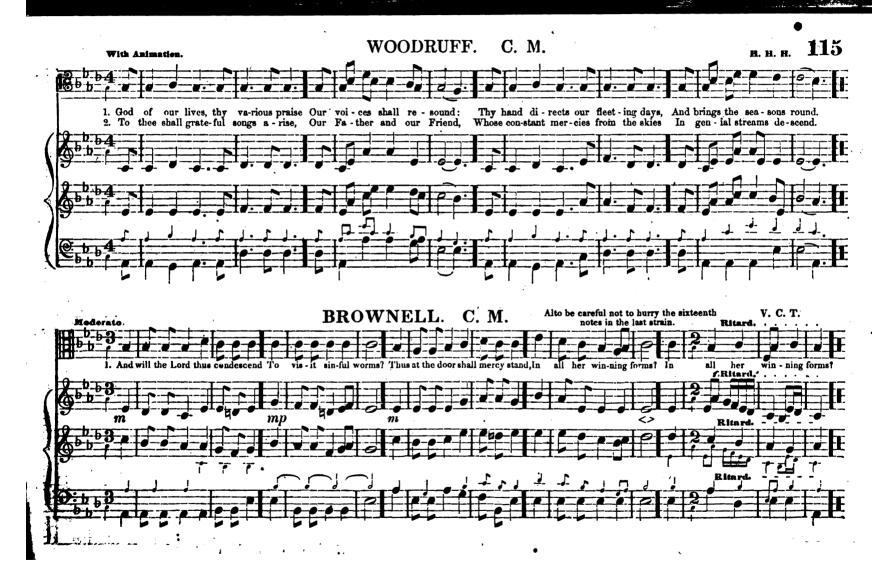








114 MEDITATION. C. M. . V. C. T. onim and gentle. (Cantabile.) love to steal a - while away From eve - ry cumb'ring care; And spend the hours of setting day In humble, grateful prayer. In humble grateful prayer. love in sol - i - tude to shed The pen - i - tential tear; And all his promis - es to plend, When none but God is near. When none but God is near. 3. I love to think on mercies past, And fu - ture good implore; My cares and sorrows, all to cast On him whom I adore. On him whom I a - dore. INFINITY. C. M. V. C. T. With reverence and thoughtfulness. 1. Great God! how infi - nite art thou! What worthless worms are we!Let all the race of creatures bow, And pay their praise to thee. And pay their praise to thee. Thy throne e-ter-nal ages stood, Ere seas or stars were made: Thou art the ever - living God, Were all the nations dead. Were all the na - tions dead. ter - ni-ty with all its years, Stands present in thy view: To thee there's nothing old appears; Great God! there's nothing new. Great God! there's nothing new.







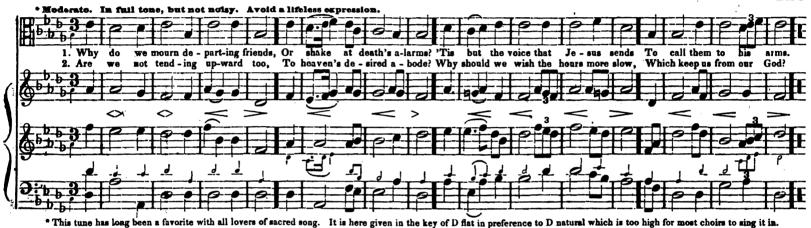




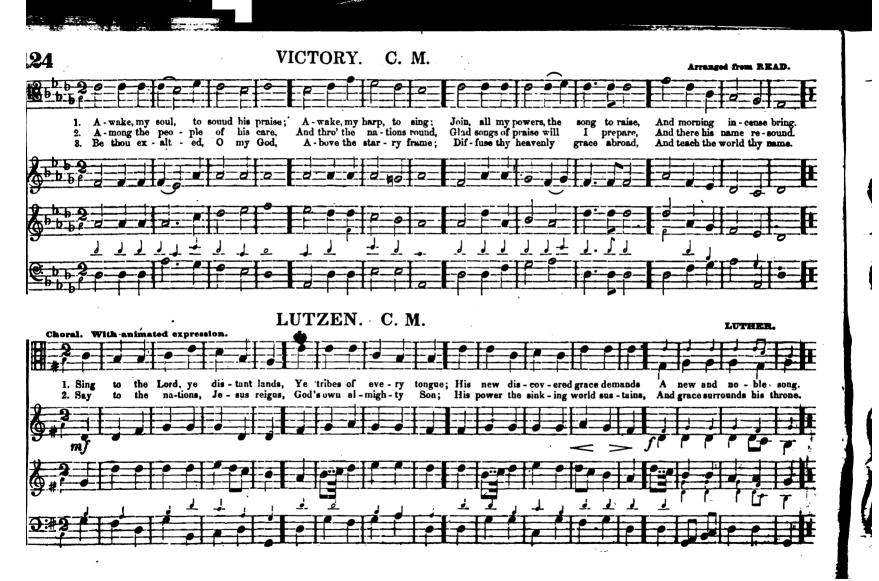




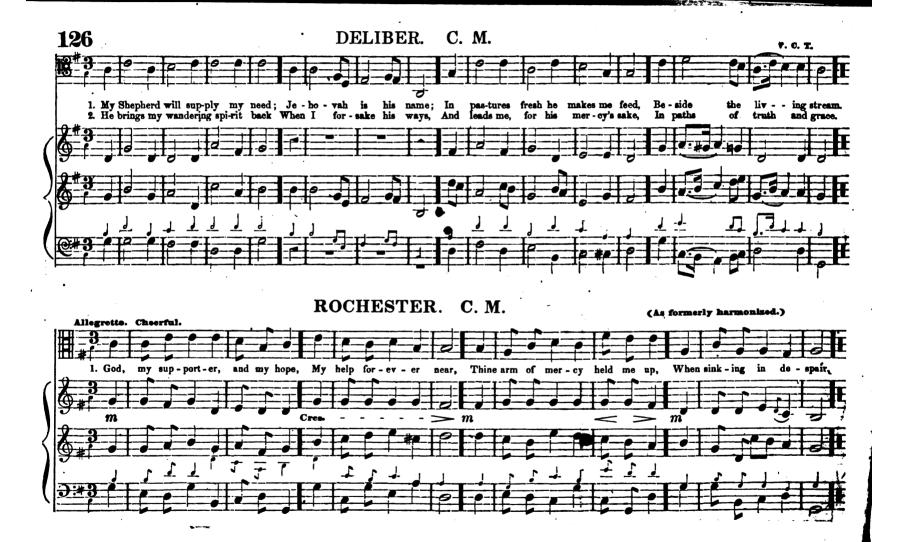




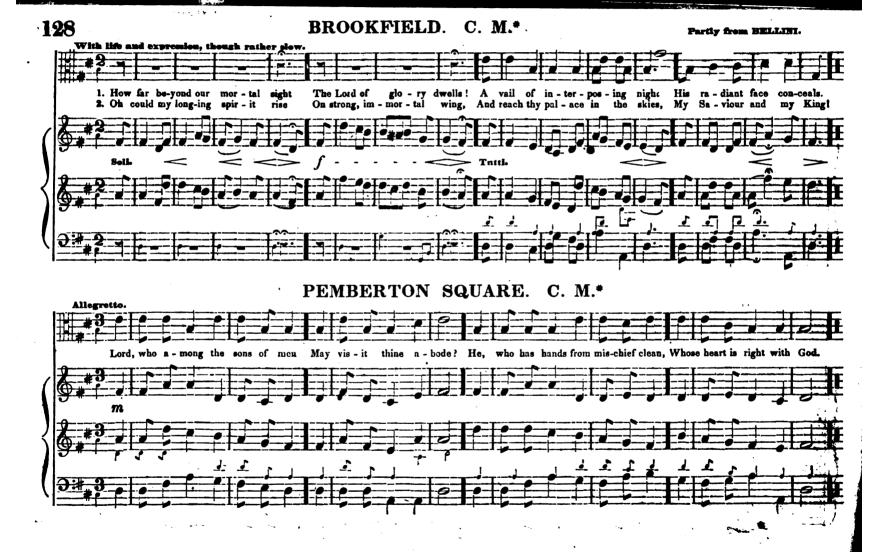
CHINA. C. M.* Different version; old Tenor given as the Treble. Majestic, in full tone, but not boisterous. a - ges past, Our hope for years to come; Our shel - ter from the stormy blast, of thy throne, Thy saints have dwelt se - cure; Suf - fi - cient is thine arm a - lone, 1. O God. our help in for years to come; Our shel - ter from the stormy blast, And e - ter - nal home: 2. Be-neath the shadow de - fence is sure. our 3. Be - fore the hills or - der stood, Or earth re - ceived her frame, From ev - er - last - ing thou art God, in То end - less years the same.

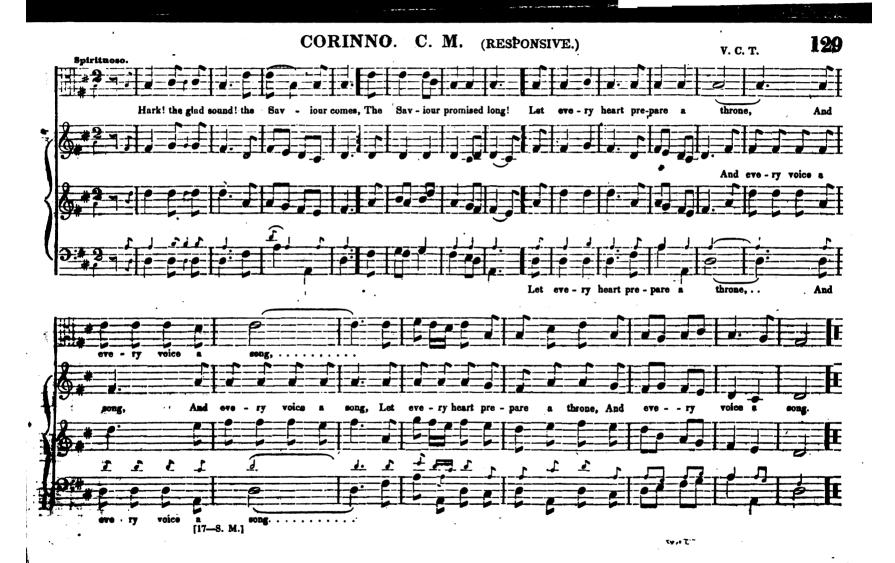


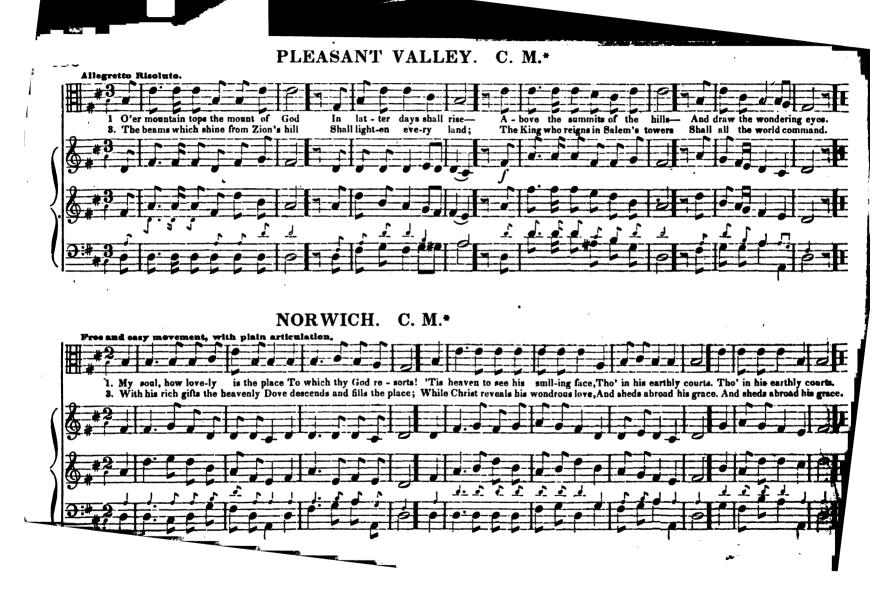












ELKLAND. C. M.*





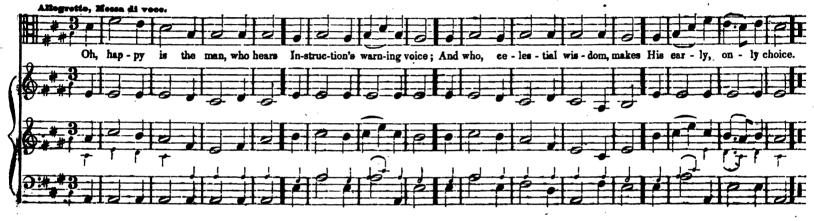




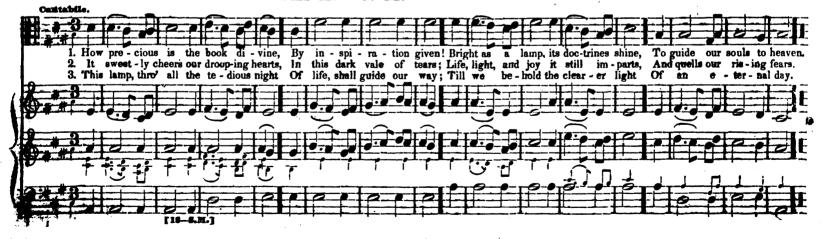


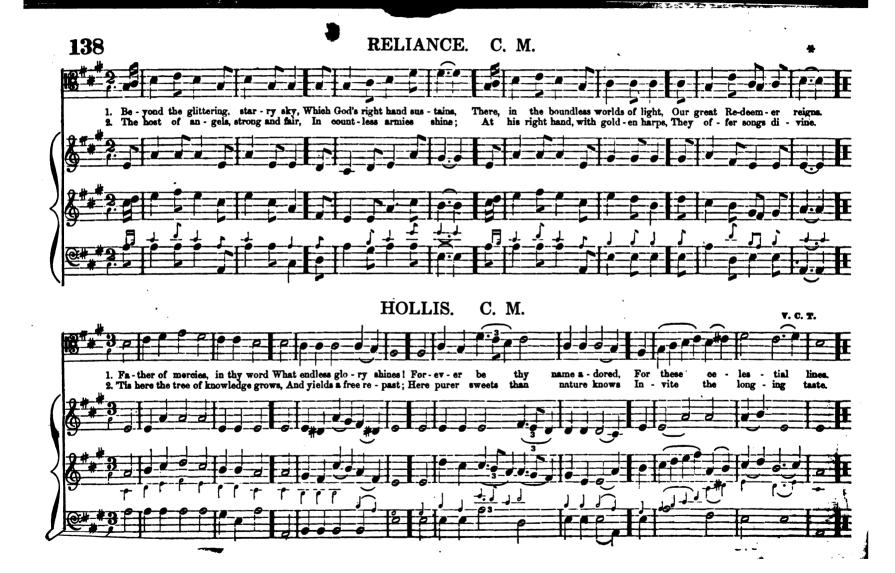


BELLERMA. C. M.



VILNA. C. M.*









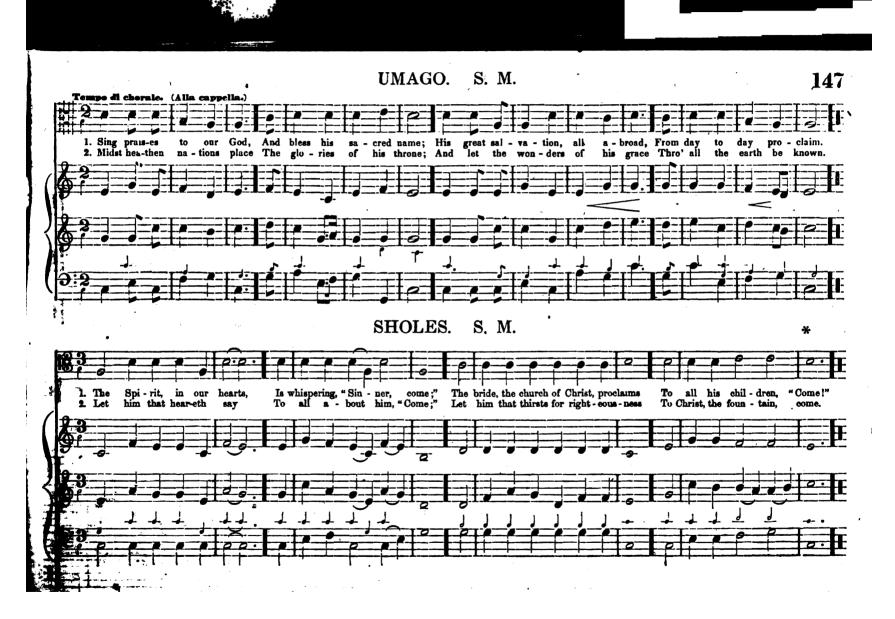


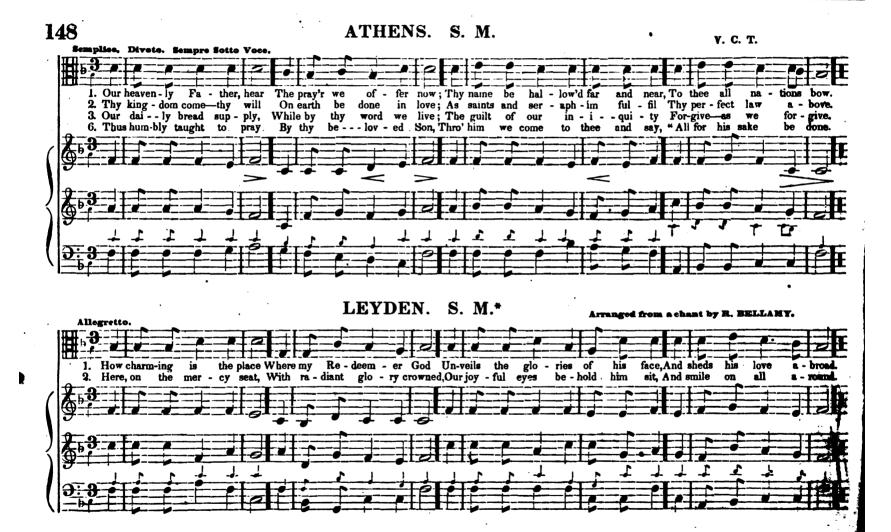








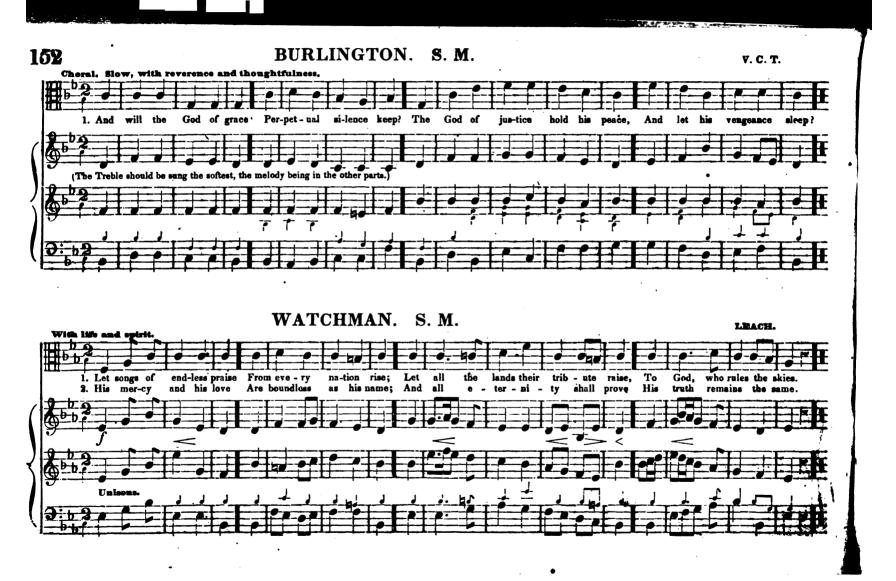










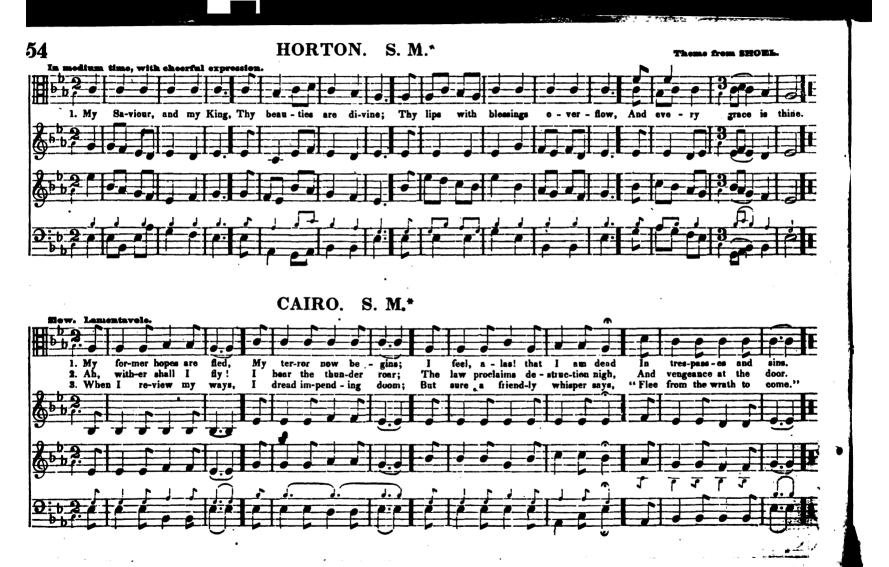






PLATEA. S. M.*

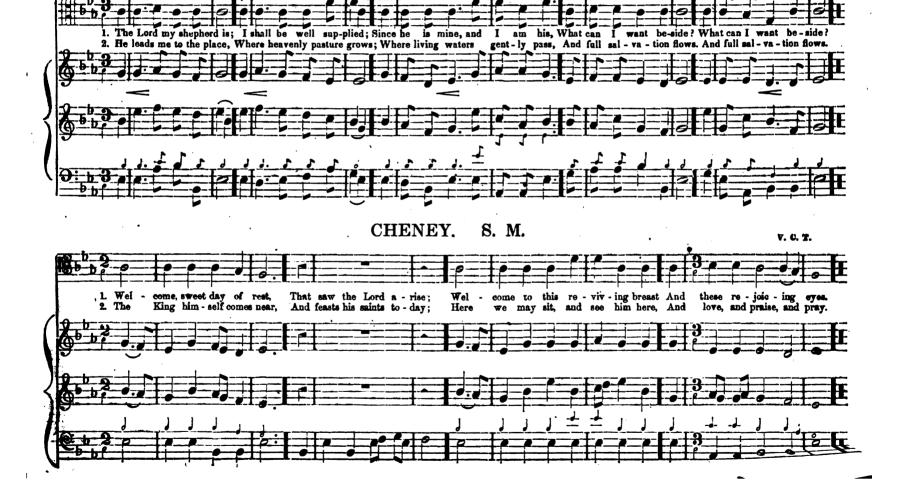


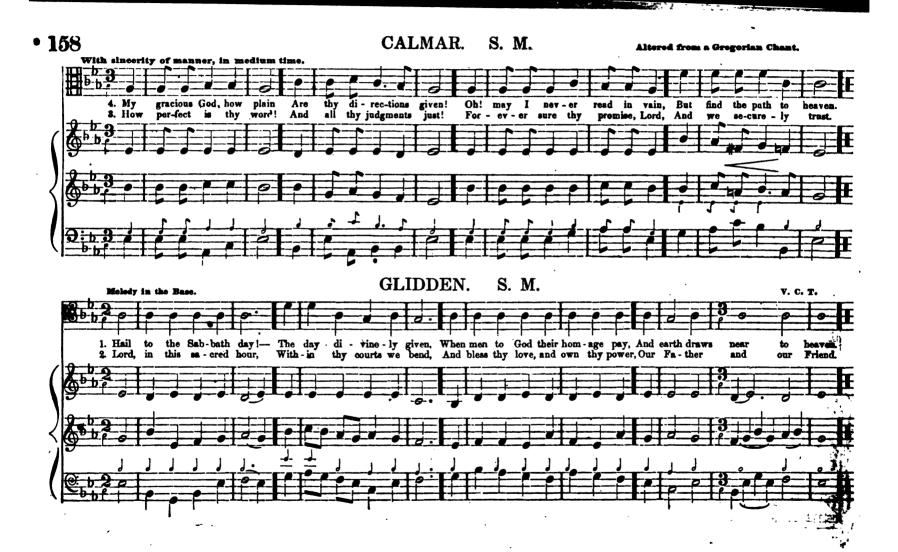






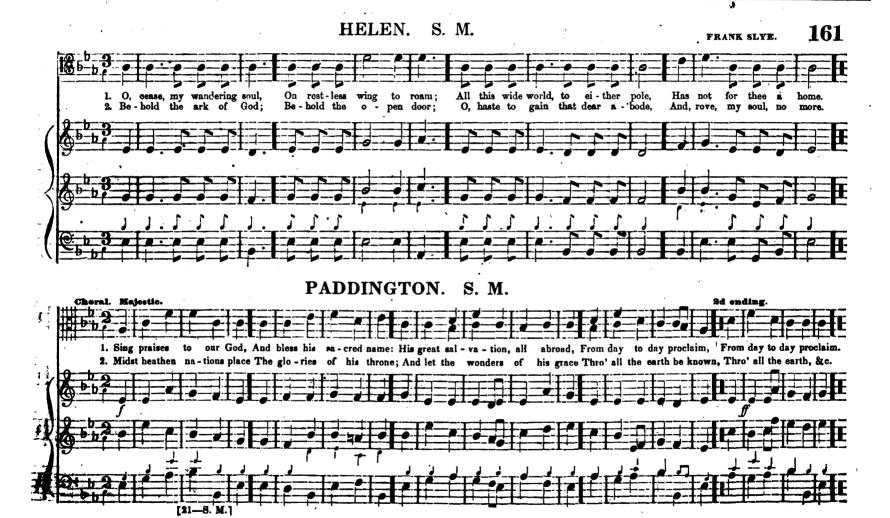
Mederate. Sing the staccate.









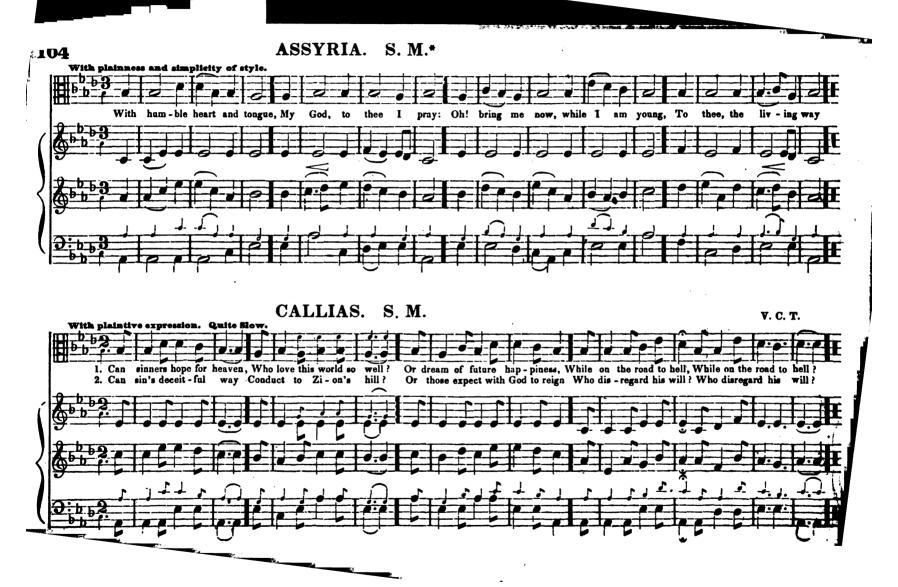


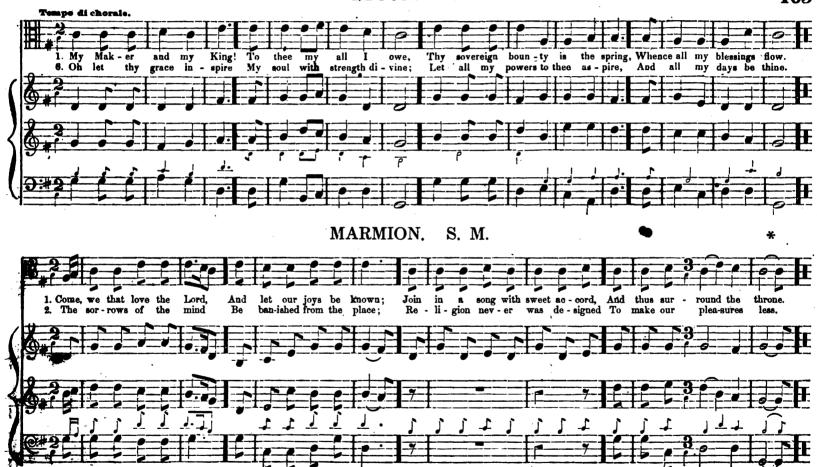
Tutti.

morn - ing light.

Were our







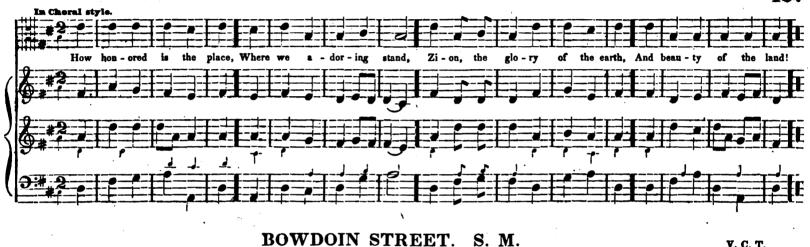
- mound.

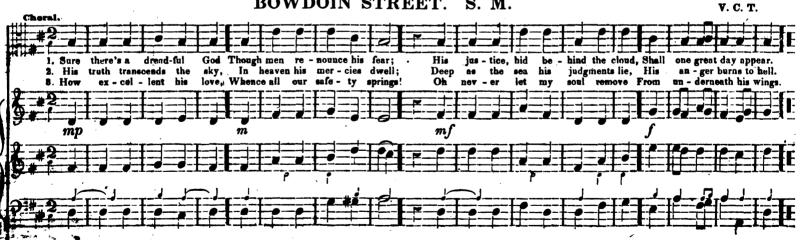
V. C. T.

my

a - broad!

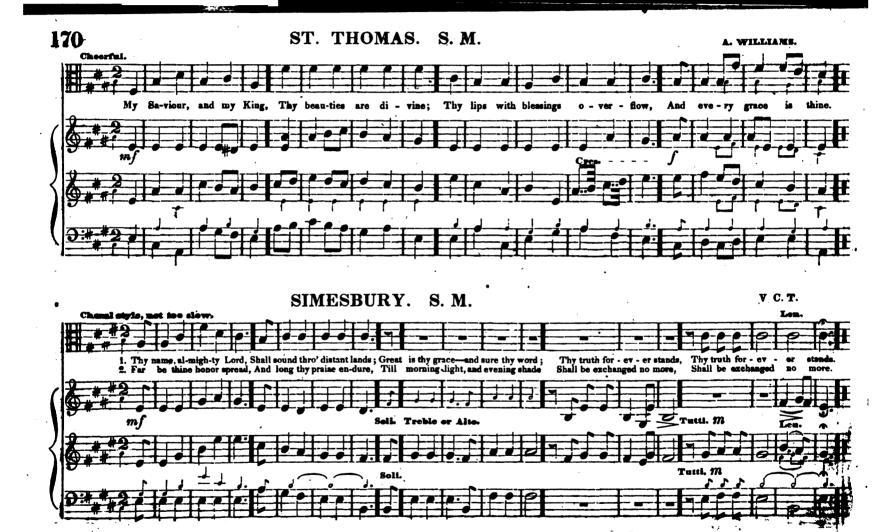
a - round. my God.





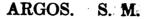


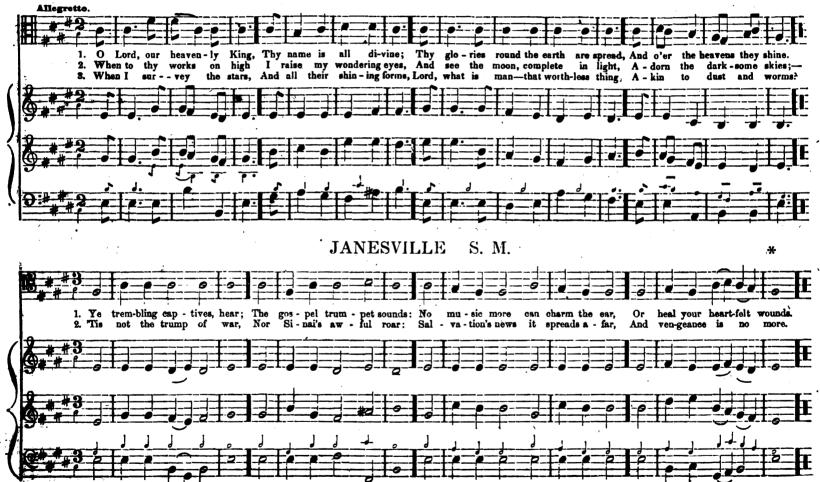


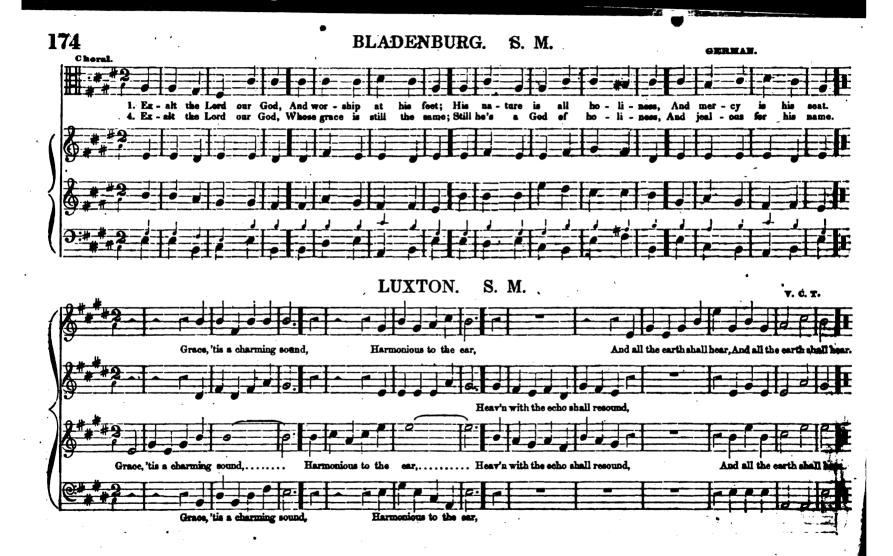








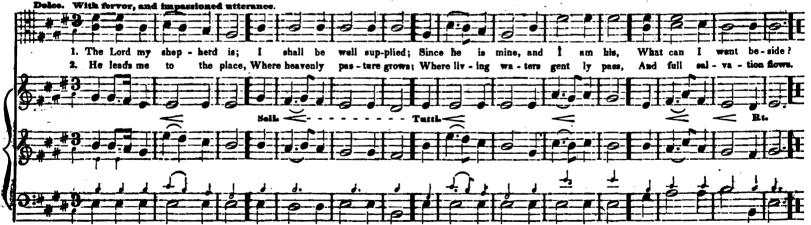






CYPRUS. S. M.

V. C. T.







VALLANT. S. M. (QUARTETTE.)

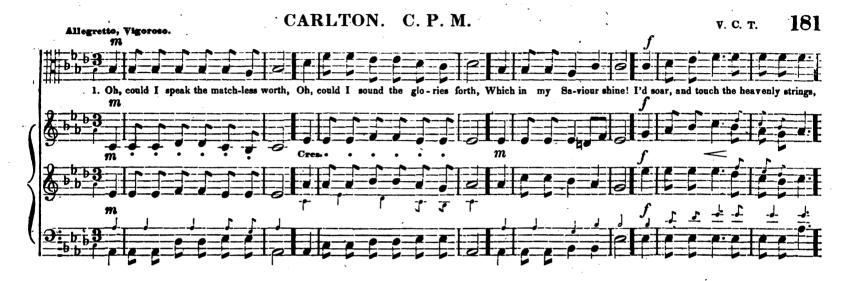
V. C. T.













- 2 I'd sing the precious blood he spilt,
 My ransom from the dreadful guilt
 Of sin and wrath divine:
 I'd sing his glorious righteousness,
 In which all-perfect, heavenly dress
 My soul shall ever shine.
- S I'd sing the characters he bears, And all the forms of love he wears, Exalted on his throne: In loftiest songs of sweetest praise, I would to everlasting days Make all his glories known.
- 4 Well—the delightful day will come,
 When my dear Lord will bring me home,
 And I shall see his face:
 Then, with my Saviour, brother, friend,
 A blest eternity I'll spend,
 Triumphant in his grace.

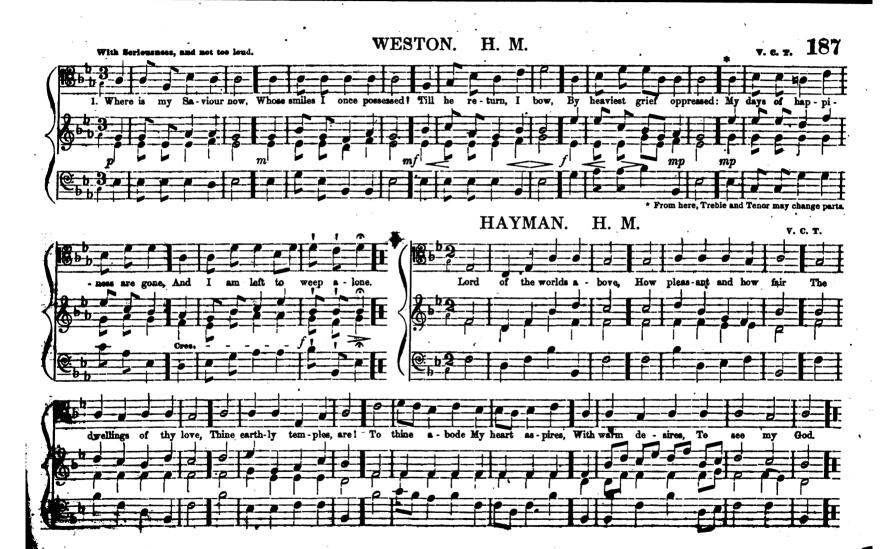
















His grace is

nigh In

ev - ery hour.

na - ture made:

the tower To which I

Repeat in Coro.

2. My feet shall never slide,
And fall in fatal snares,
Since God, my guard and guide,
Defends me from my fears.
Those wakeful eyes, | Shall Israel keep
That never sleep, | When dangers rise.

3. No burning heats by day,
Nor blasts of evening air,
Shall take my health away,
If God be with me there.
Thou art my sun,
And thou my shade,
By night or noon.

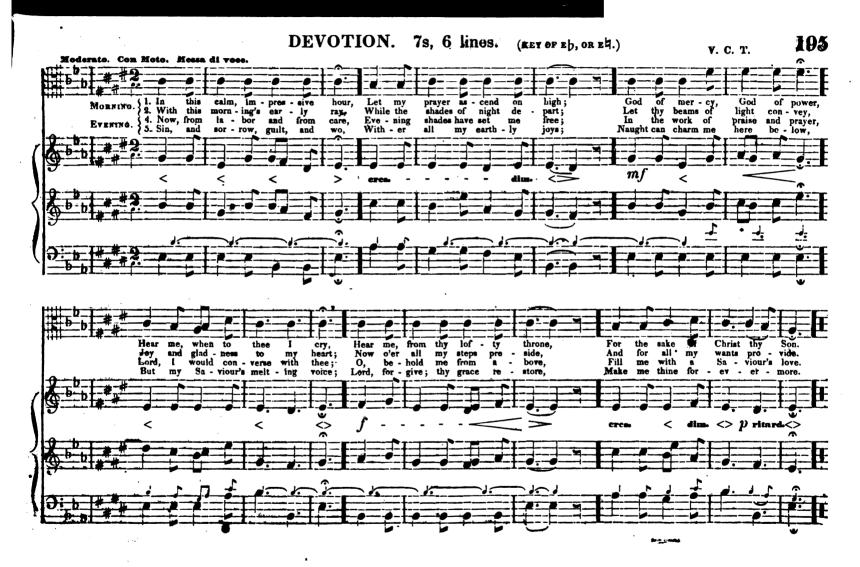
4. Hast thou not given thy word
To save my soul from death?
And I can trust my Lord
To keep my mortal breath:
I'll go and come,
Nor fear to die,
Thou call me home.





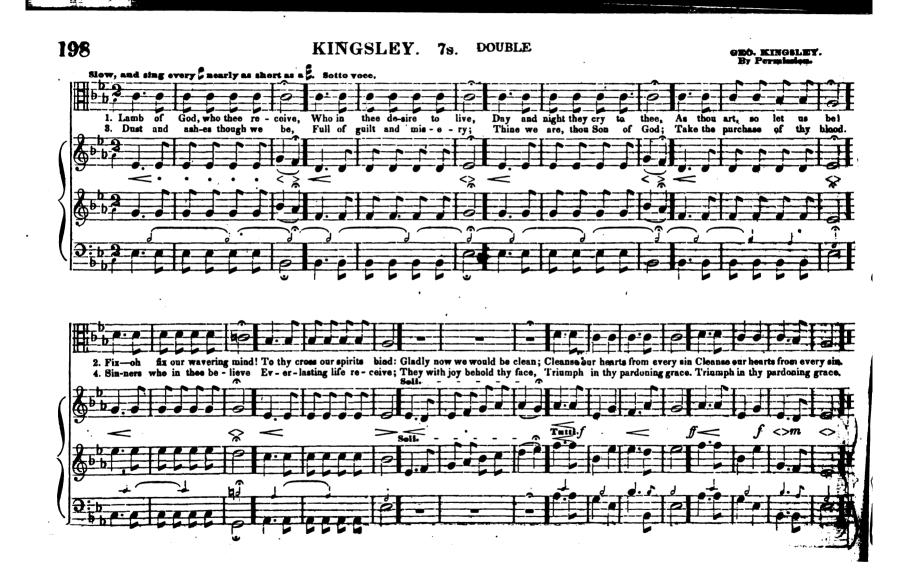




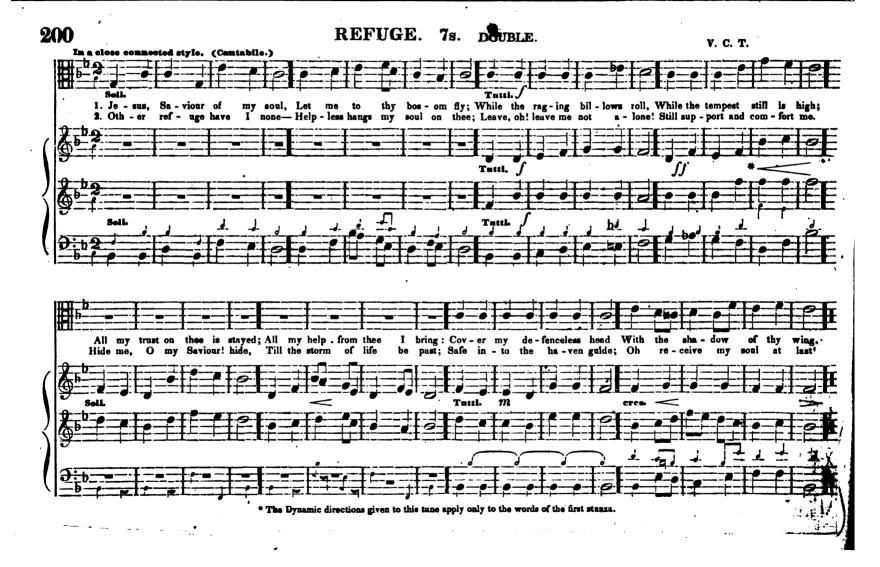














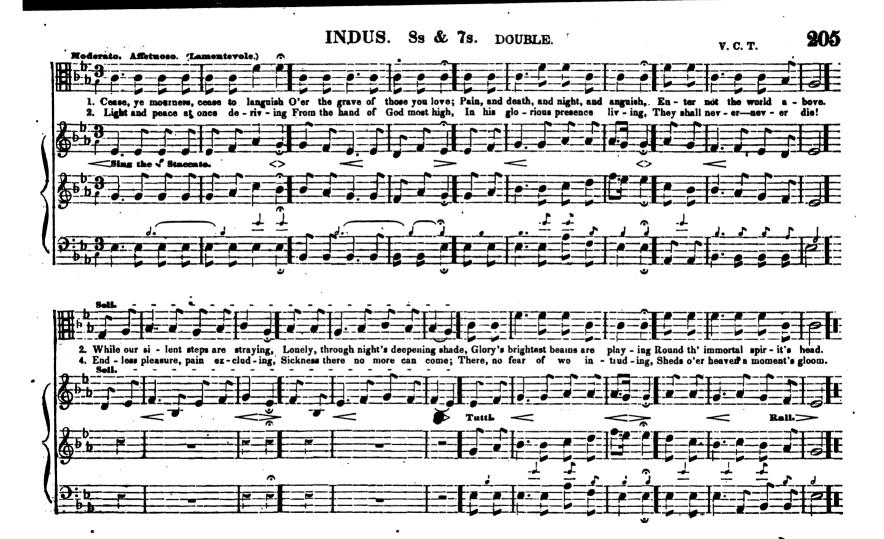
ORANGE. 7s.*













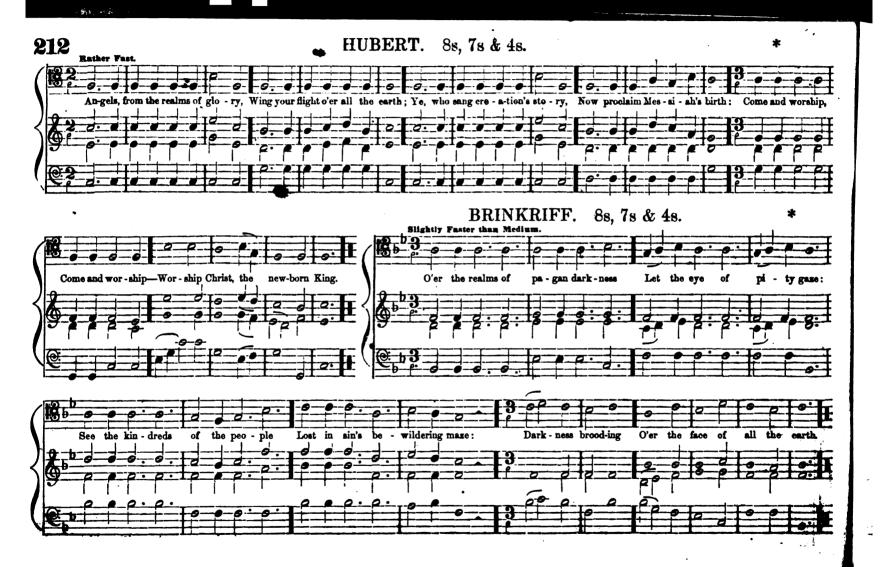
WILTON. 8s & 7s.*





























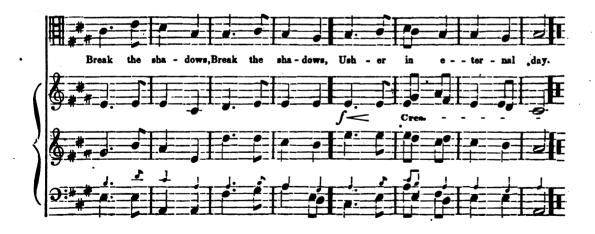


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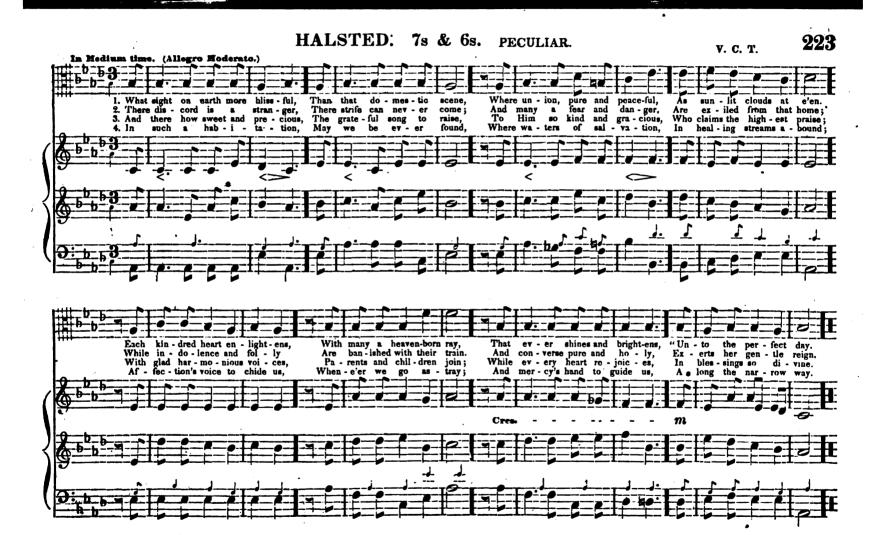
ALVA. 7s & 4s.

V. C. T.





- Upward from this dying state
 Bid my waiting soul aspire,
 Open thou the chrystal gate,
 To thy praise attune my lyre.
 Then triumphant,
 I will join the immortal choir.
- When the mighty trampet blown, Shalf the judgment dawn proclaim; From the central, burning throne, Mid creation's final flame.
 With the ransomed,
 Thou wilt own my worthless name



ALISTER. 68 & 48.*



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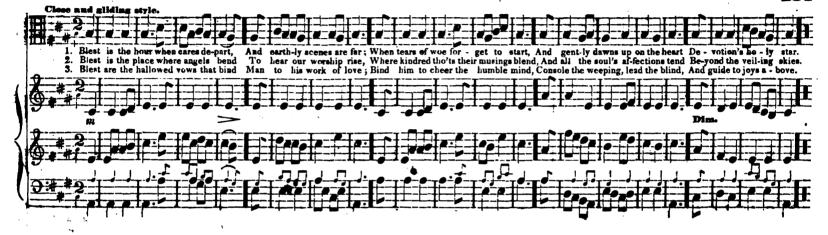


roam?

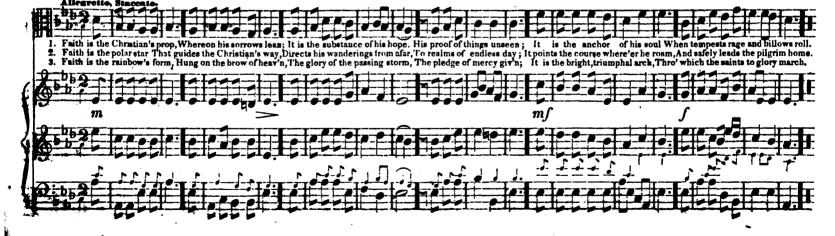
bow.







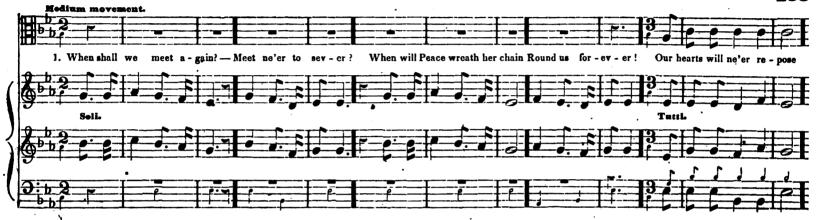
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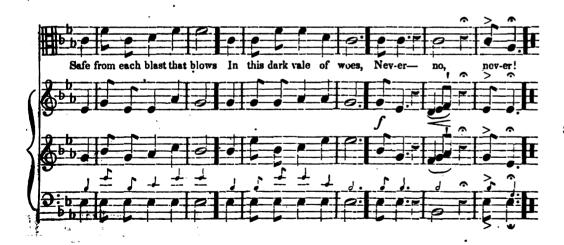


SHERMAN. Ss & 9s.*



WESTCHESTER. 6s & 5s., PECULIAR.



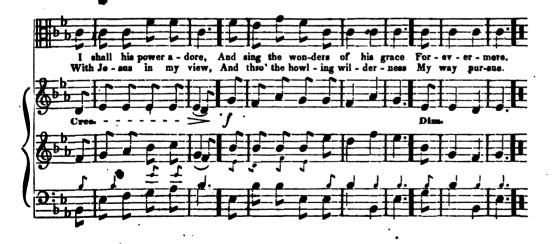


- When shall love freely flow
 Pure as life's river?
 When shall sweet friendship glow
 Changeless forever?
 Where joys celestial thrill,
 Where bliss each heart shall fill,
 And fears of parting chill
 Never—no, never!
- 3 Up to that world of light
 Take us, dear Saviour;
 May we all there unite,
 Happy forever:
 Where kindred spirits dwell
 There may our music swell,
 And time our joys dispel
 Never—no, never!



CONCORD. 6s, 8s & 4s.*





- 3 The goodly land I see,
 With peace and plenty blest,
 The land of sacred liberty
 And endless rest.
 There milk and honey flow,
 And oil and wine abound,
 And trees of life forever grow,
 With mercy crowned.
- 4 There dwells the Lord our King,
 The Lord our Righteousness,
 Triumphant o'er the world and sin:
 The Prince of peace,
 On Zion's sacred height,
 His kingdom still maintains,
 And, glorious with his saints in light
 Forever reigns.

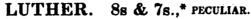
HADLYME. 7s & 5s.*





- 2 Onward speed thy conquering flight;
 Angel, onward haste;
 Quickly on each mountain's height
 Be thy standard placed;
 Let thy bliesful tidings float
 Far o'er vale and hill,
 Till the sweet-ly echoing note
 Every bosom thrill.
- 4 Onward speed thy conquering flight,
 Angel, onward speed;
 Morning bursts upon our sight—
 "Tis the time decreed:
 Jesus now his kingdom takes,
 Thrones and empires fall,
 And the joyous song awakes,
 "God is all in all."

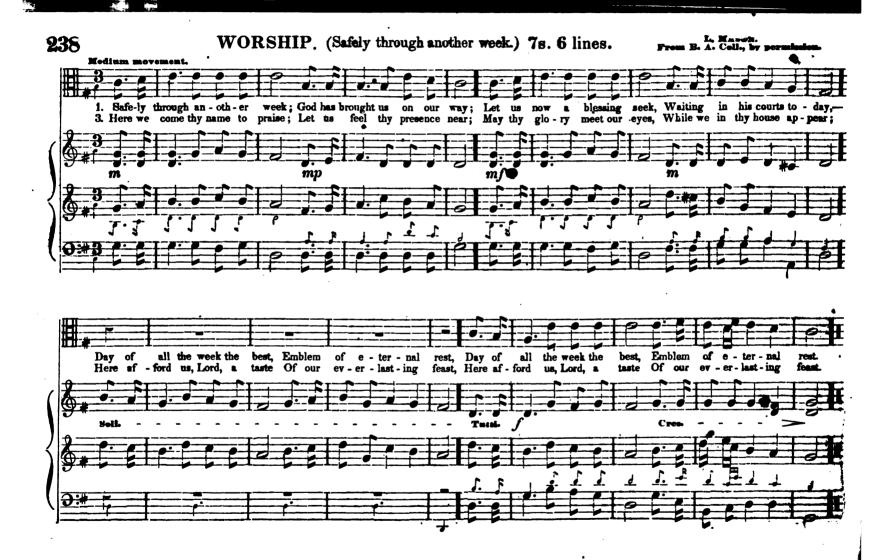


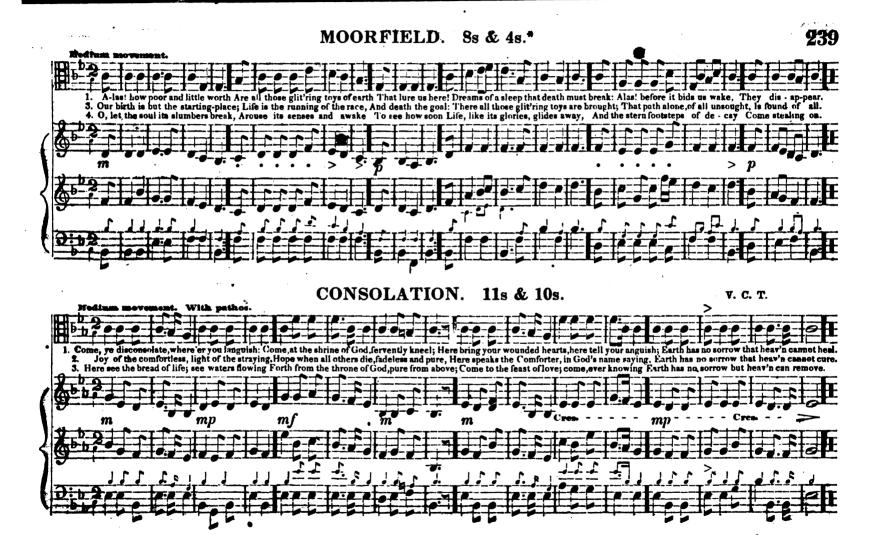






- 3 But sinners, filled with guilty fears,
 Behold his wrath prevailing;
 For they shall rise, and find their tears
 And sighs are unavailing:
 The day of grace is past and gone;
 Trembling they stand before the throne,
 All unprepared to meet him.
- 4 Great God, what do I see and hear!
 The end of things created:
 The Judge of man I see appear,
 On clouds of glory seated:
 Before his cross I view the day
 When heaven and earth shall pass away.
 And thus prepare to meet him.



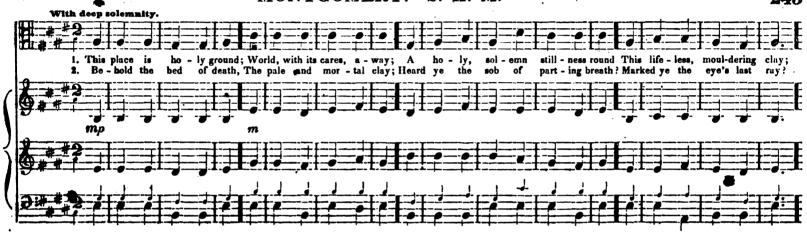














- Why mourn the pious dead?

 Why sorrows swell our eyes?

 Can sighs recall the spirit fled?

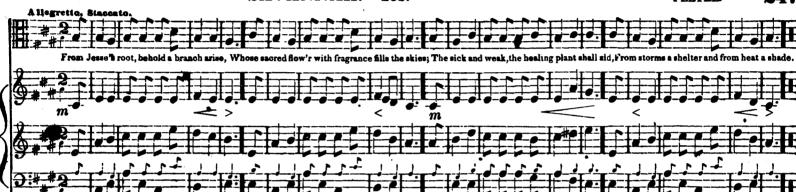
 Shall vain regrets arise?

 Though death has caused this altered mien,
 In heaven the ransomed soul is seen.
- 4 Bury the dead, and weep
 In stillness o'er the loss;
 Bury the dead; in Christ they sleep
 Who bore on earth his cross;
 And from the grave their dust shall rise,
 In his own image, to the skies.









DANTE. 10s. V, C. T. Slow. Chantant.

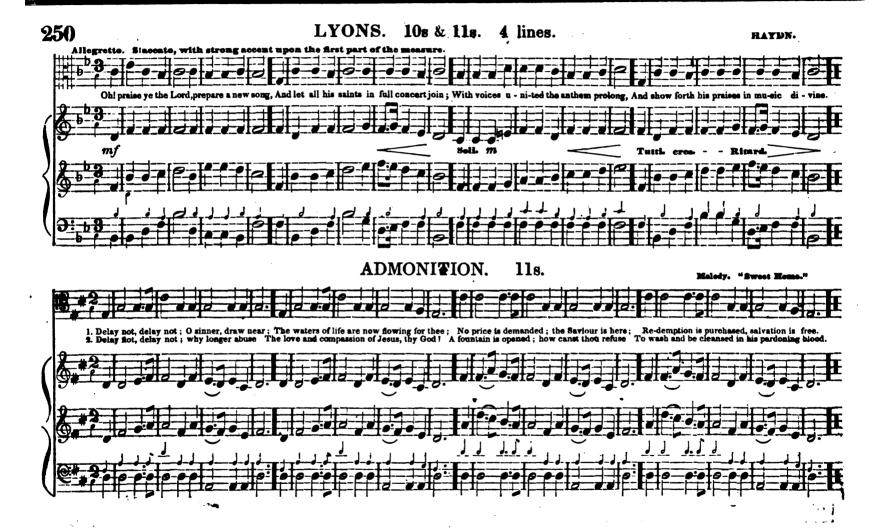
1. Along the banks where Babel's current flows, Our captive bands in deep despondence strayed, While Zion's fall in sad remembrance rose. Her friends, her children, mingled with the dead.

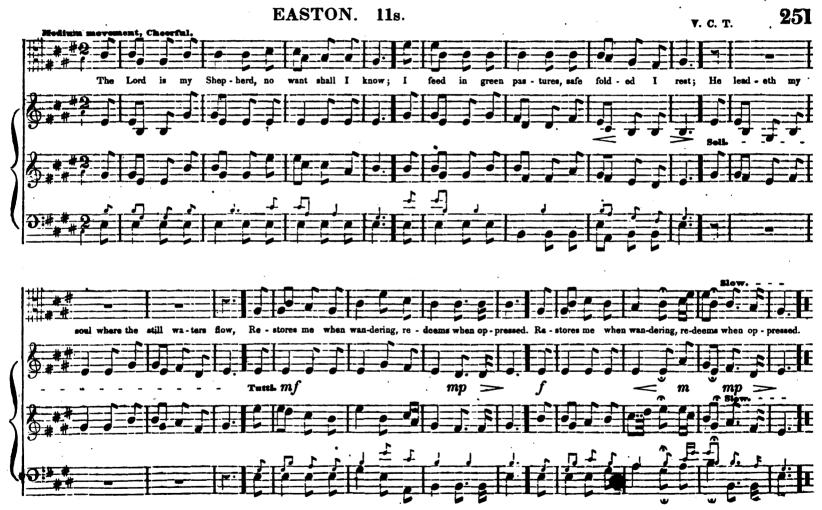
2. The tuneless harp, that once with joy we strung, When praise employed, and mirth inspired the lay, In mourful silence, on the willows hung, And growing grief prolonged the tedious day.















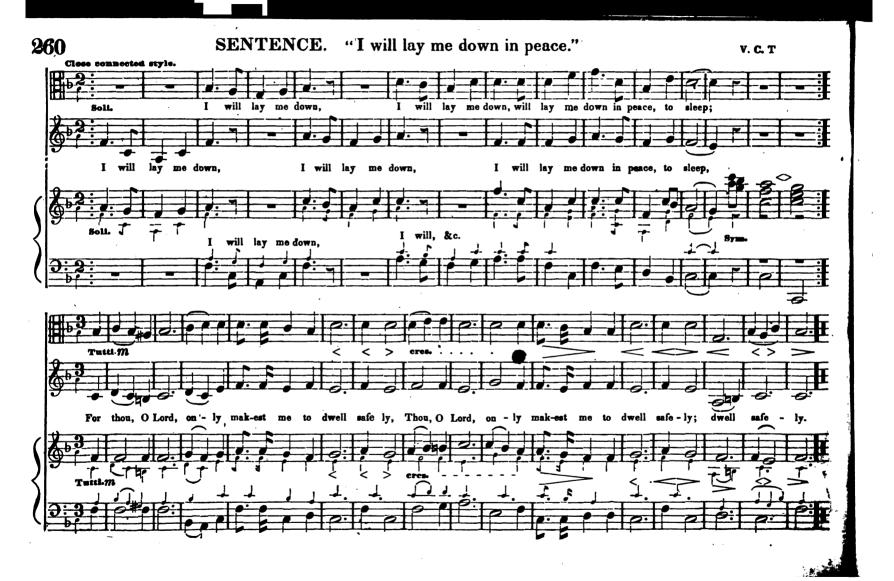


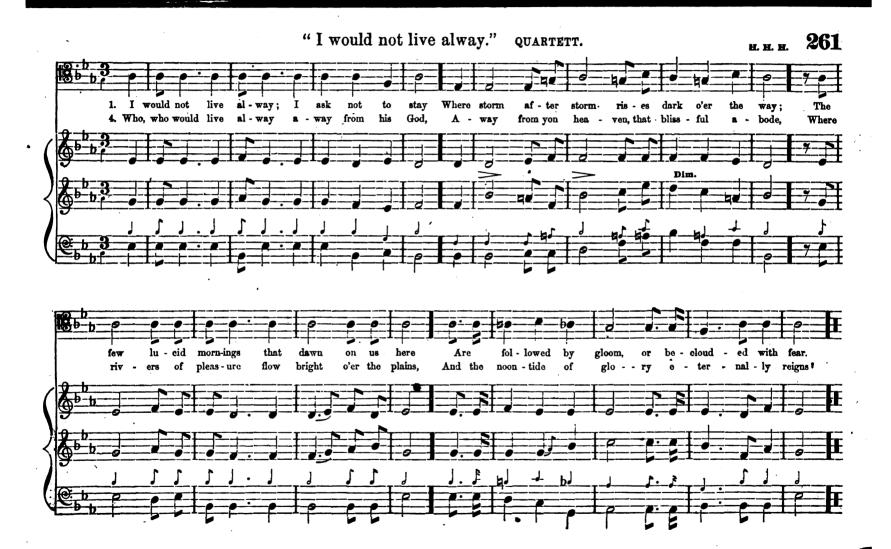


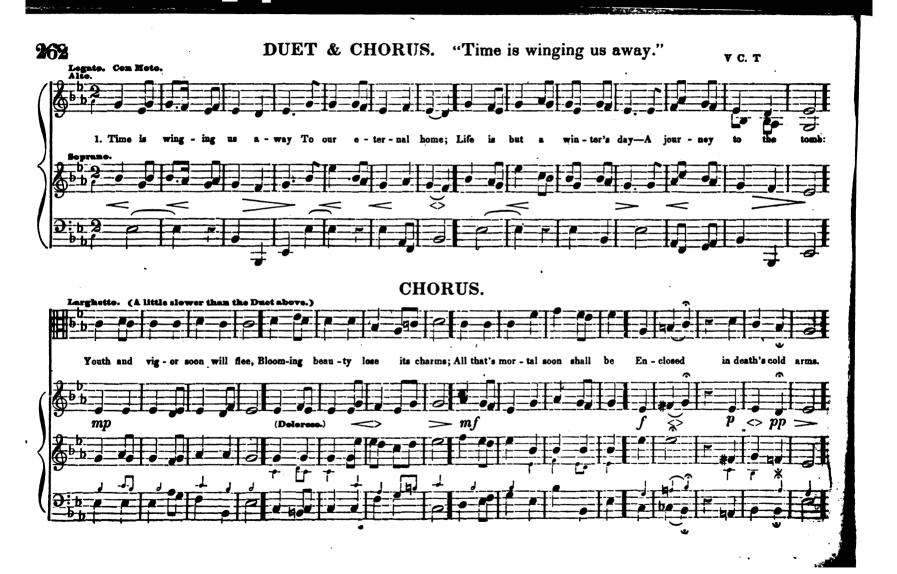








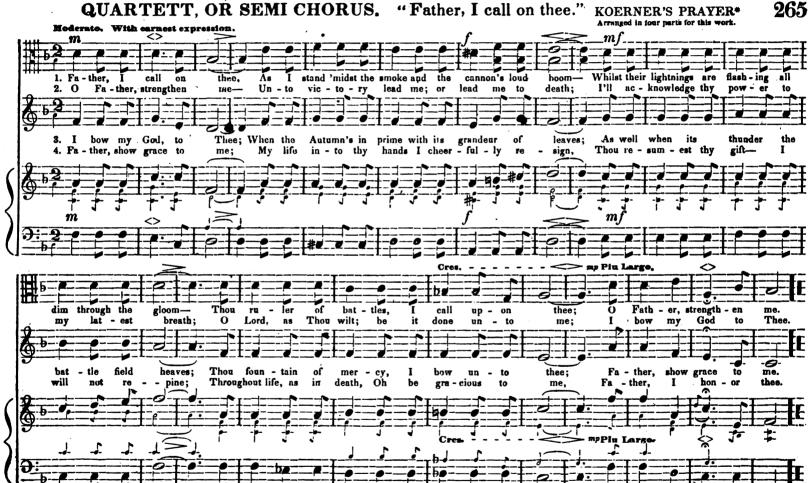




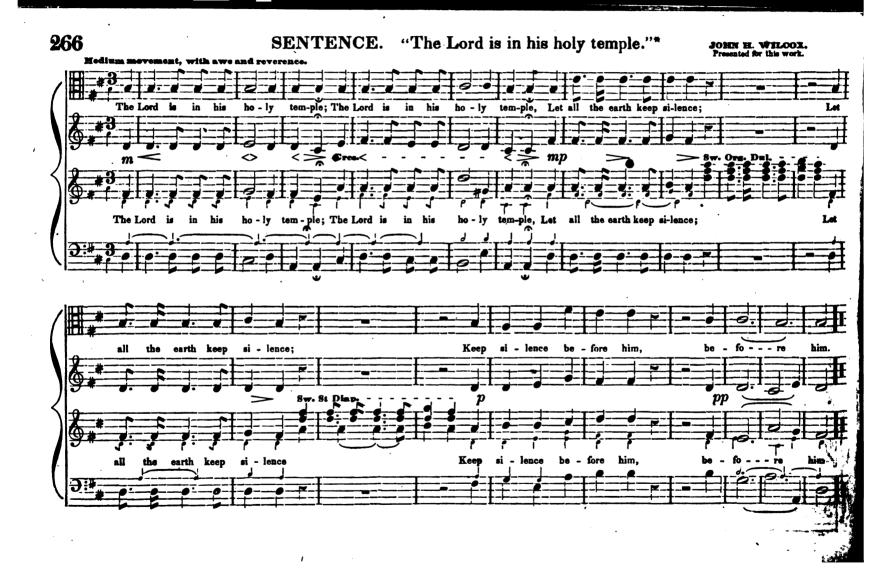




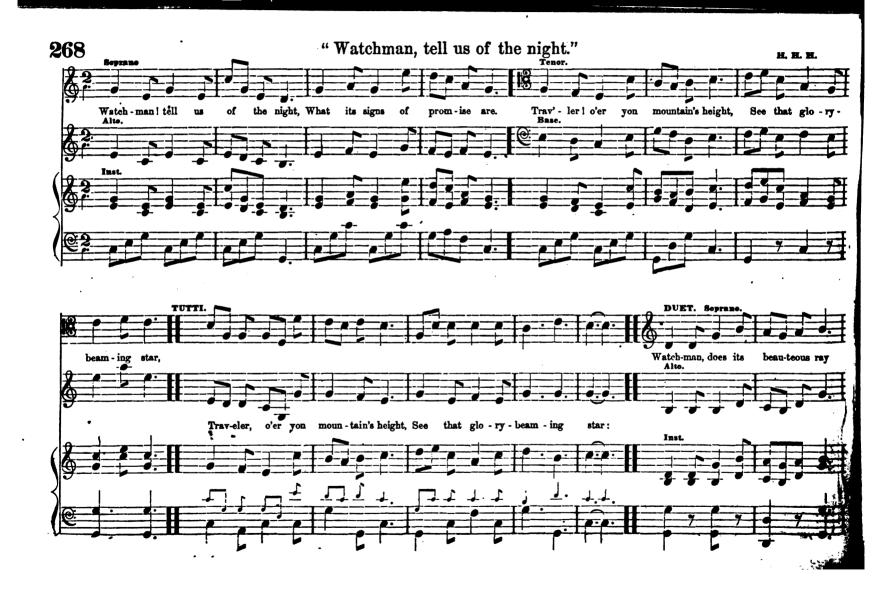




* Theodore Koernar, author of the above words, entitled "Koerner's Prayer on the field of battle;" a German poet who entered the Prussian army, and fell at the battle of Leipsia.





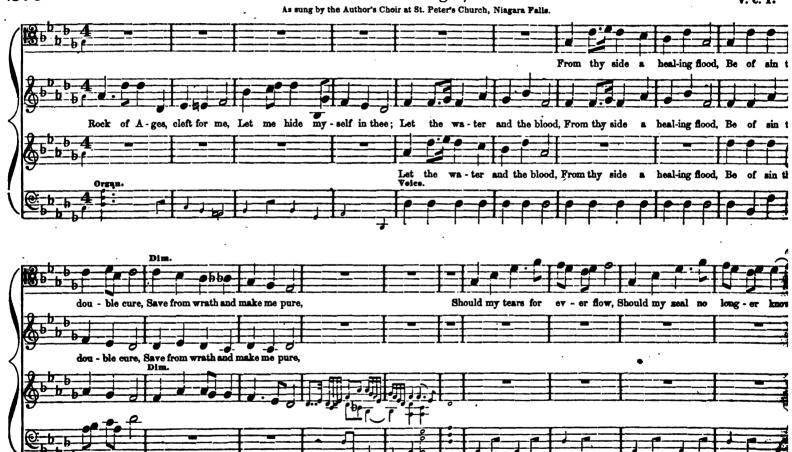




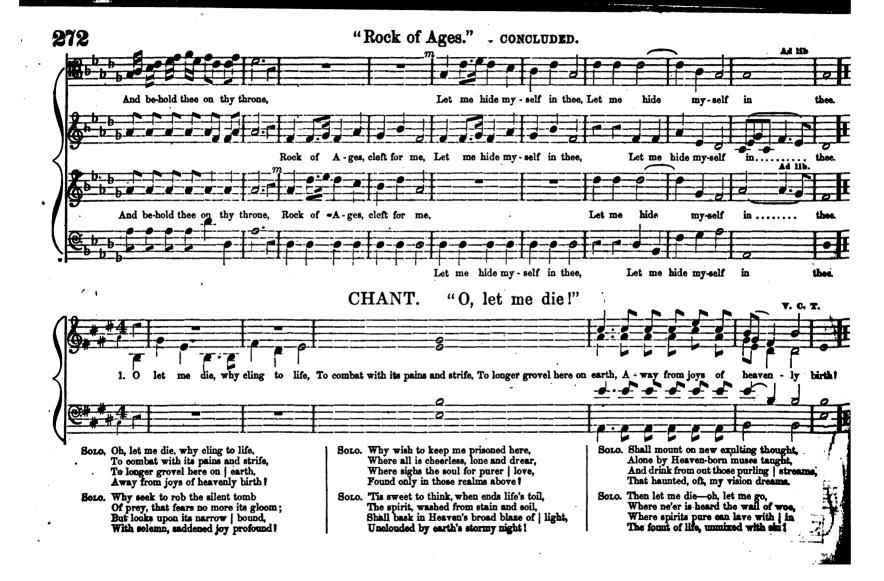
don - ble oure

HYMN. "Rock of Ages, cleft for me."

V. C. T.









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ANTHEM. "He shall come down like rain."

'The Symphonies in the Duet, together with many portions of the Choral part of this piece, have been added to the original by the Editor, expressly for this work Moderate, Andantine, Alto, Soli. He shall come down like He shall come down like the mown grass. rain As show'rs that wa - - ter that wa - ter the earth, In his days shall the righteous flor















m Larghette Maculeso Ye na-tions, Larghette Macstoce I TO THE TENT OF THE PARTY OF T mon - archs, wait And bid the God. rev-erence bend, Ye nod, cho - ral

ANTHEM. 284 "I will sing unto the Lord." * tri-umphed glo - rious-ly, he hath triumphed glo-rious-ly, f > 2fhe hath triumphed glo-riously,















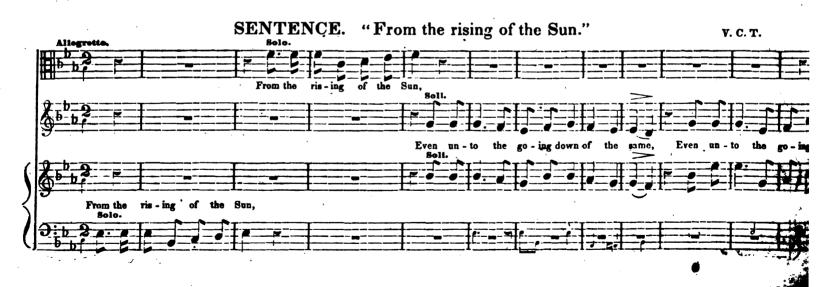




















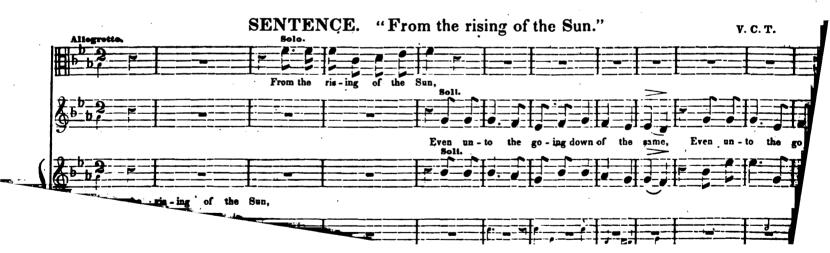






















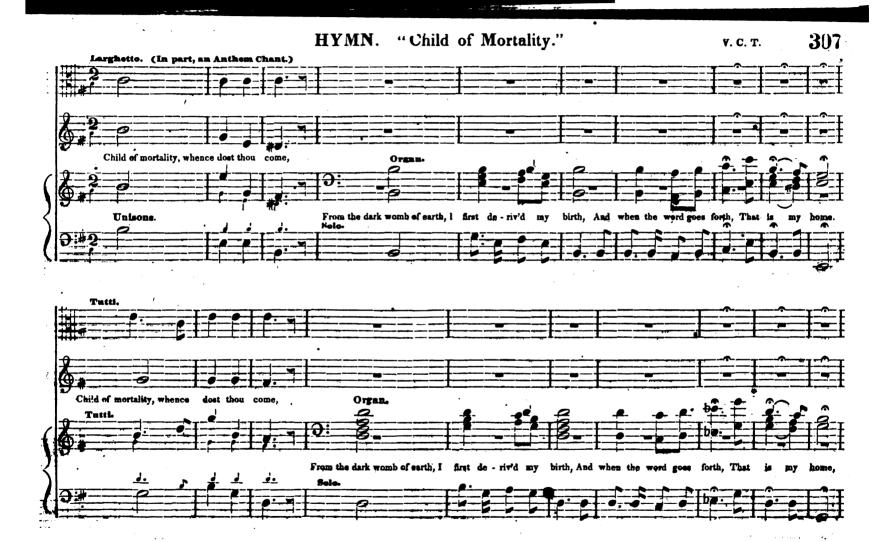
















Glo reigns, Glo - ry, Gle - ry Glo - ry, Glo - ry, Glo - ry God, Glo - ry, Glo - ry, Len. Glo - ry Glo - ry, God, Glo - ry to God. God. <u>do d.</u> Glo - ry 187—8. Mai Ġlo - 17, God, Glo - 17, Glo - 17 God.













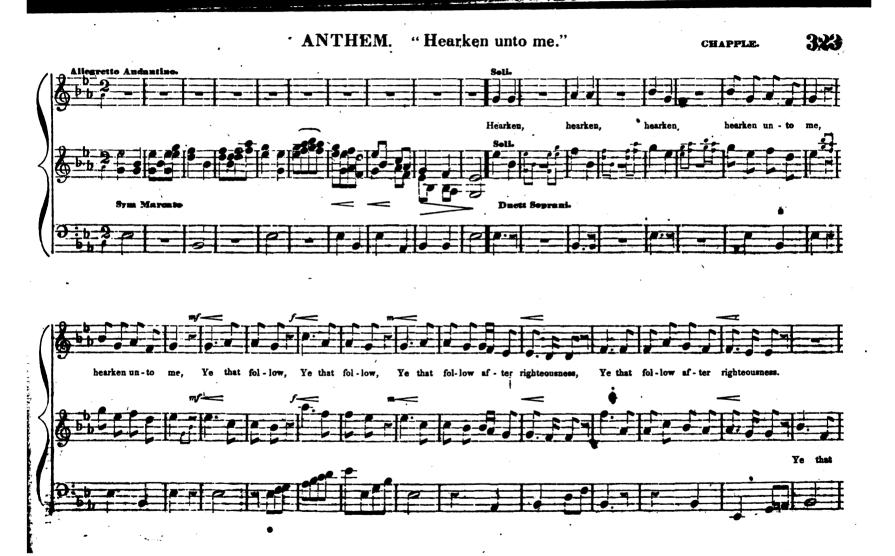
·318 in all the world, O Lord, how ex-celthe world, O Lord, how ex-cel-lent, O Lord, how ex-cel-lent, thy name, thy name, O Lord,

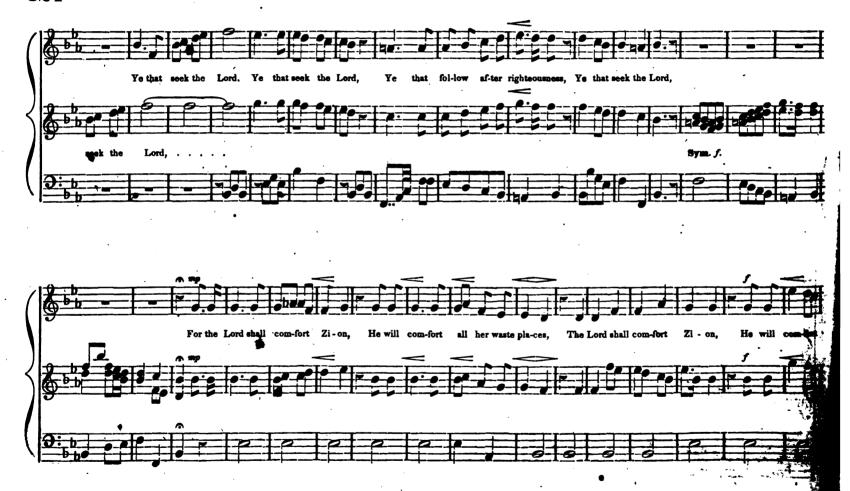
























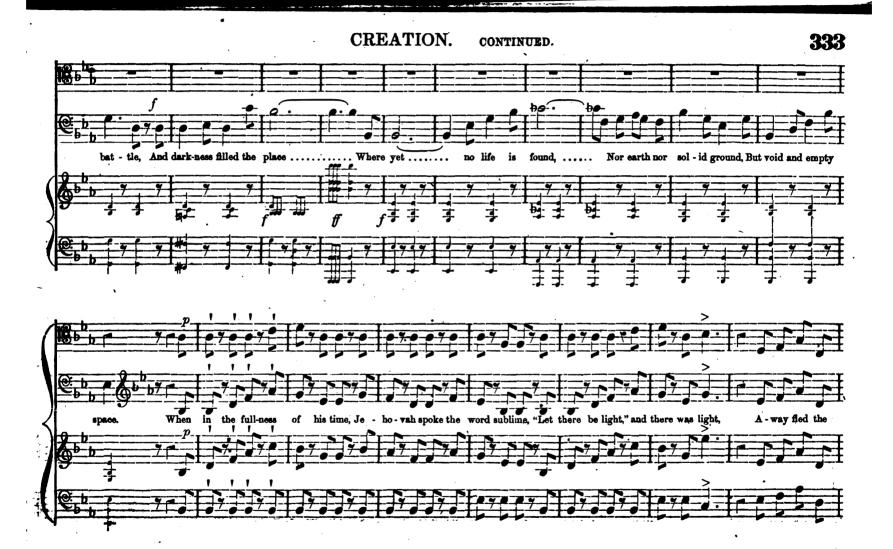


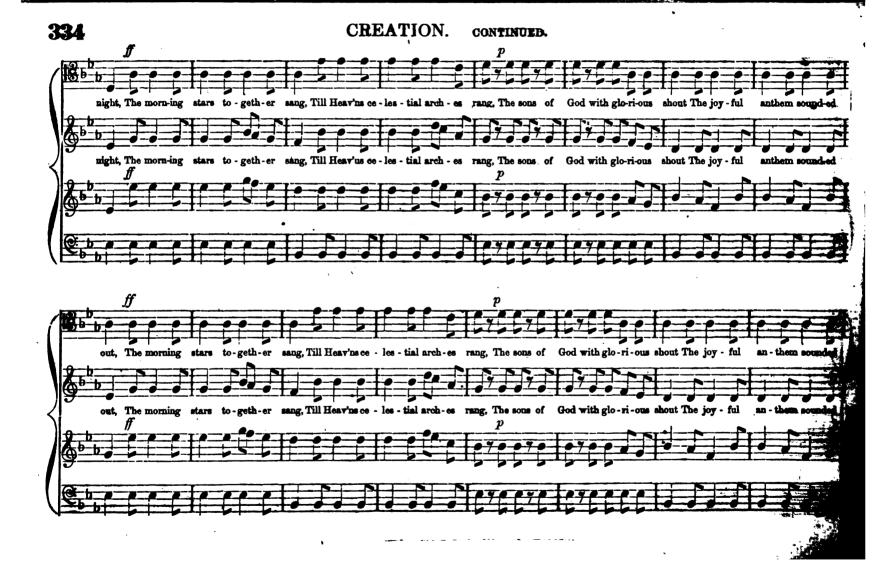




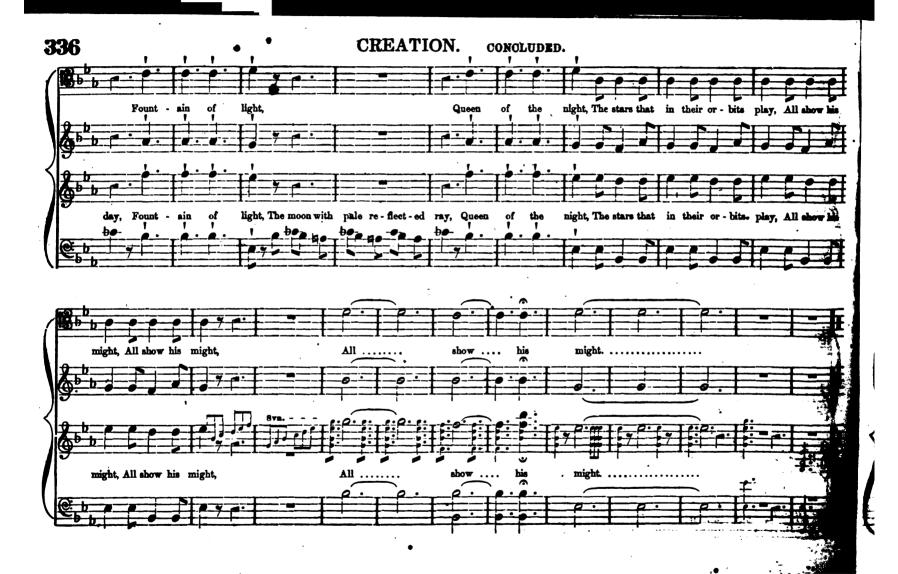
Norz. The complete adaptation of the words to this Choras will greatly enhance its effect.

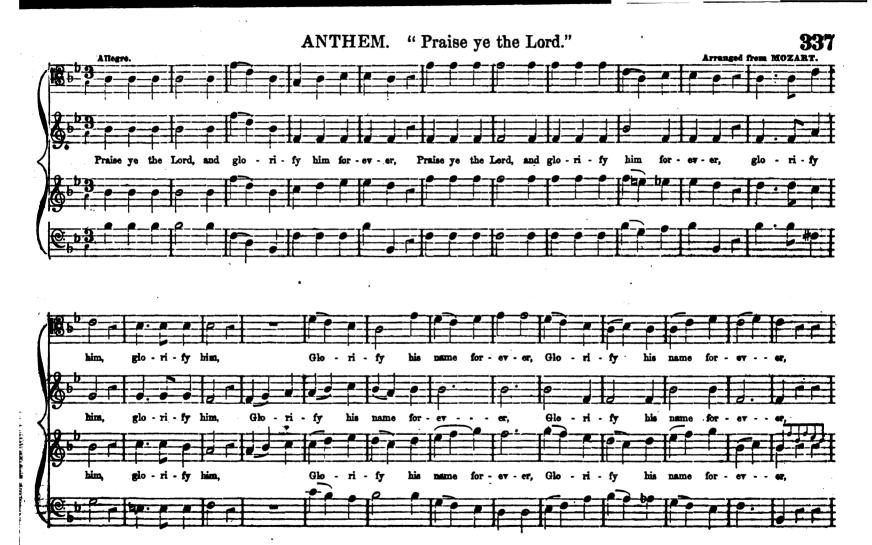




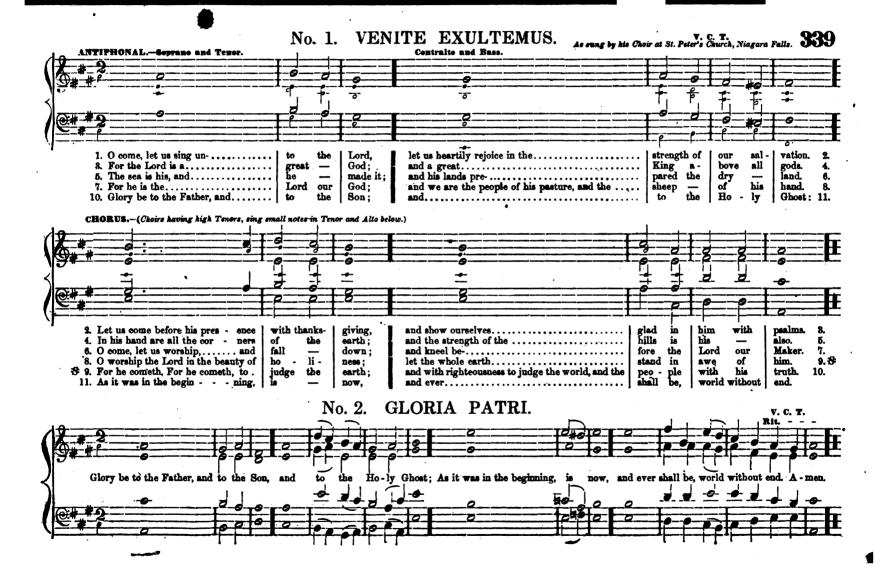


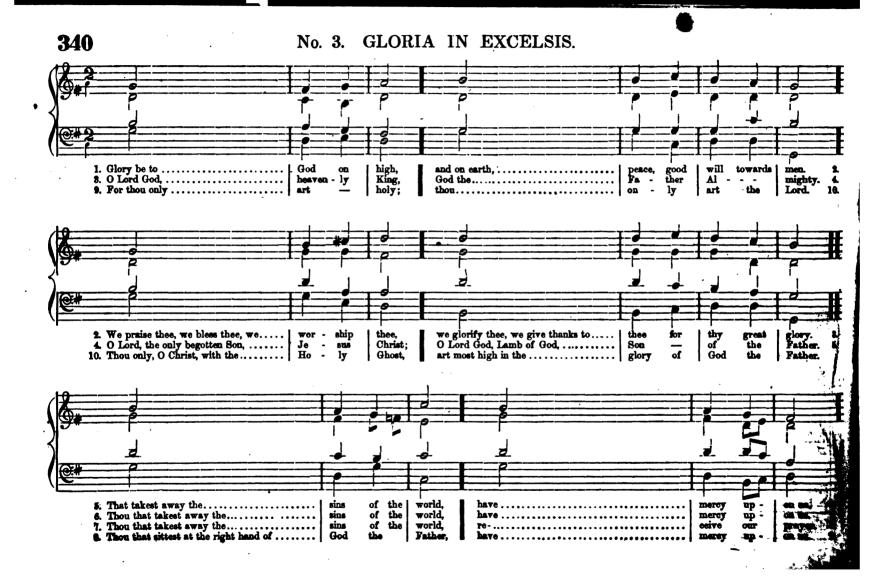






















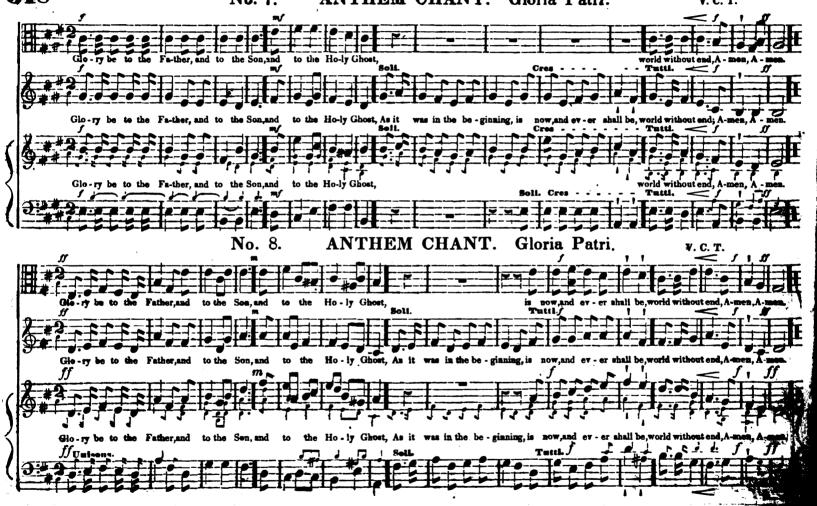
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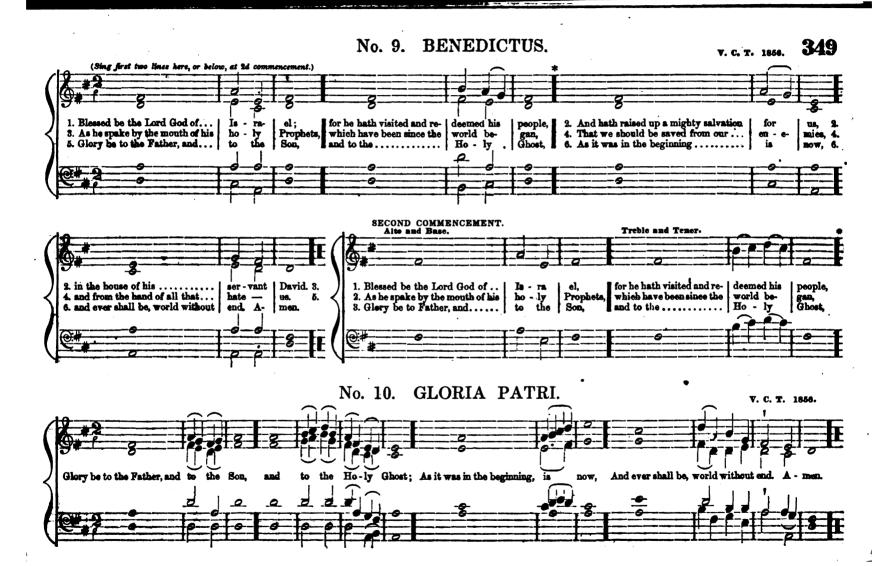
GRAND TE DEUM. CONCLUDED.

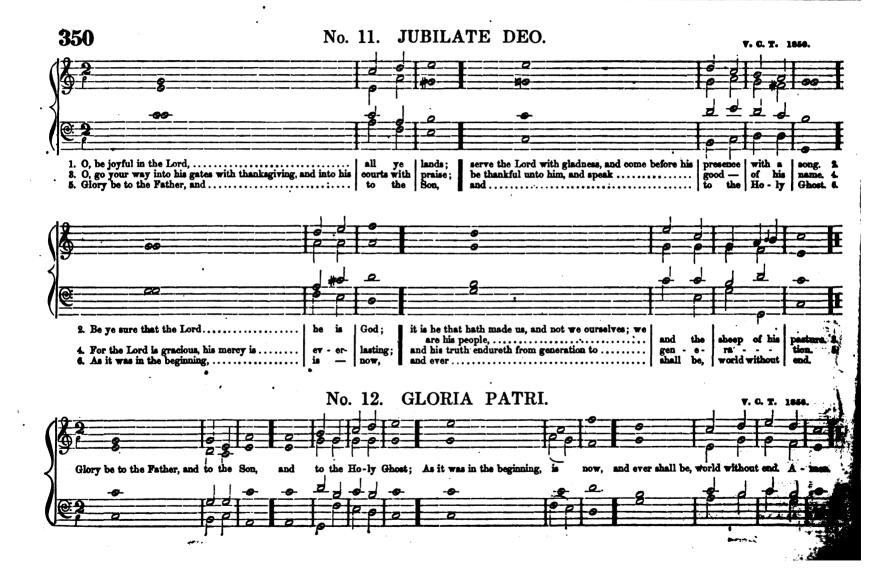


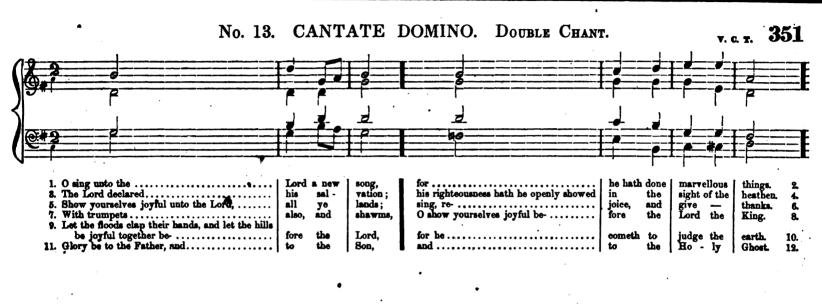






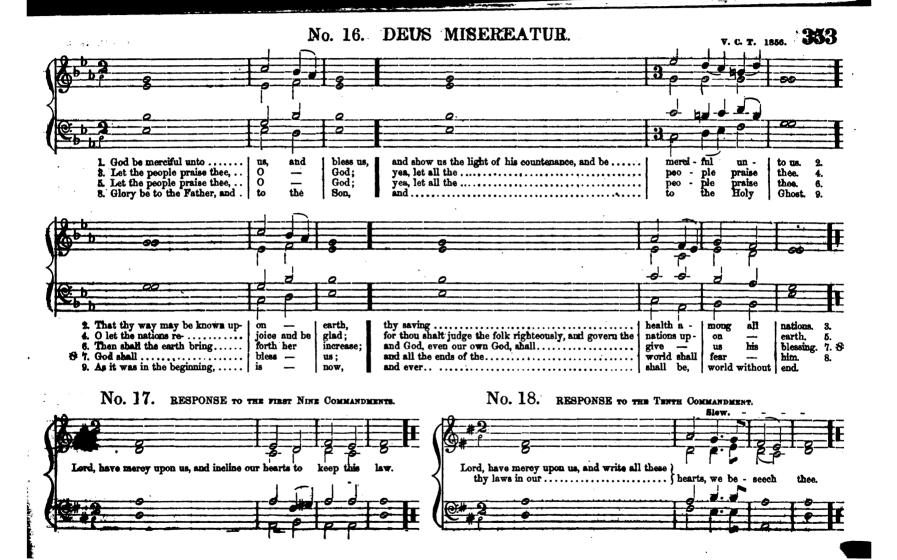






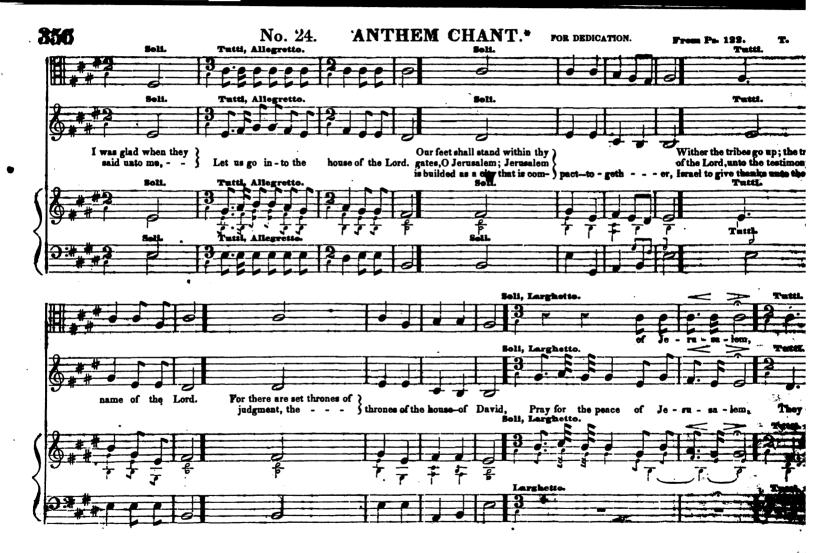






(The usual preface to the Trisagion is, as follows;) "It is very meet, and right, and our bounden duty, that we should at all times, and in all places, give thanks unto thee, O Lord, (Holy Father,) Almighty, everlasting God."







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